

AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
ENGLAND:

COMPRISING  
The Principal *Affairs* of this  
LAND, From its First Planting, to the  
coming of the *English Saxons*.

TOGETHER  
With a CATALOGUE of the  
*British* and *Pictish* KINGS.

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By *Daniel Langhorne*, B. D.

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the *Flower-de-Luce*, and at the *Peacock*, both against  
*St. Dunstan's Church* in *Flour-Barr*. 1675.







# To the Reader.

*Courteous Reader,*

I Here present thee with an *Introduction* to the *History* of *England*, comprising in a Chronological way the most Ancient Affairs of *Britain*, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil and Military, to the coming in of our *English* Nation. Herein I have neither absolutely followed nor rejected *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, but have made use of him as far as he may be reconciled with better Writers, and give some light to what  
we

*To the Reader.*

we find delivered by them. I have here exhibited a *Catalogue* of KINGS truly *British*, without crowding in *Roman* Emperours and Governours; As also another *Catalogue* of the *Pictish* Kings, taken out of *Fordon's M.S. Scotichronicon*.

If this small TRACT shall be so happy as to meet with Favourable Entertainment, it will encourage me to proceed in endeavouring a greater performance.

*Daniel Langborne.*



AN  
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TO  
The History of *England*.

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Britannia.

**B** *Britaine*, the most Famous (if not the Largest) Island of the World, is by the Curious Comparers of the Cœlestial Spaces placed under the Eighth Climate, included within the 18<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Parallel. In Compass it is reckoned to be about One thousand eight hundred thirty six miles. Known it was to the *Greeks* before the *Romans* heard of it, as appears by *Pytheas Massyliensis*, whom *Strabo* quoteth about the distance of *Thule* from this Island, And *Moscion* out of whom *Athenæus* telleth us, That the Main Mast of King *Hiero*'s great Ship was found by a Swineherd in the Mountains of *Britaine*, and by

B

*Phileas*

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*Phileas Tauromenites* conveyed into Sicily. *Aristides* calls it *μεγάλην νῆσον*, The Great Island: And *Dionysius* after speaking of this and Ireland, sayes,

Τῶν τοι μέγας φείδεται, ἢ τις ἄλλη  
Νῆσος ἐν πάσῃ Βριτανίᾳ Ἰσραήλῃ.

Now for their greatness verily exceeding great  
they are,

And seek through Islands all, none may with  
Brittish Isles compare.

Though *Scythicus Cōs* in *Apollanius* among  
other strange Tales which he tells of it, bounds  
it within the Precinct of four hundred *Stadia*;  
the falsity whereof is sufficiently notorious,  
though possibly he might mean *Brittia Batavica*.  
*Polybius* indeed is the ancientest Author extant,  
that mentioneth it, thus speaking in his Third  
Book, Of the utmost Ocean, the *Brittish Isles*,  
the plenty of Tyne, Gold and Silver in *Spain*,  
old Writers with different Opinions have re-  
ported much. The first Latine Author in whom  
we find the name of this Countrey, is *Lucretius*,  
(who lived but a little before *Cæsar*,) in these  
Verses concerning the difference of Air,

*Nam quid Britannum cælum differre putamus,  
Et quod in Ægypto est quæ mundi claudicat axis.*

For Aire, what difference is there in *Britaine Isle*,  
think we,  
And *Egypt* Land, where *Arctick Pole* to stoop  
men plainly see. This

This spacious Island was more particularly called *Albion*, the name of *Britaine* being taken in a larger sense, as comprehending *Ireland* too, which by *Ptolemy* is termed *μικρὰ Βρετανία*. So *Martianus Heracleota* in periplō, 'Ας Πρετανικαὶ Νῆοι δύο εἰσὶν, ἥτε καλεῖται Ἀλβίων, καὶ ἡ Ἰουερνία. *The Brittish Isles are two, the one called Alvion, the other Ivernia.* And *Dionysius* After calls them both, Νῆοι Βρετανίδες, agreeing with *Strabo* in placing them over against the mouth of the *Rhine*. And so *Enstatius* commenting on that place of *Dionysius*, 'Ας Βρετανίδες εἰσὶ δύο νῆοι, Ὀυερνία, καὶ Ἀλβίων ἥτοι Βερνία καὶ Ἀλβίων, *The Brittish Isles are two, Vernia & Alvion, or Bernia and Albion.* With these we may joyn that Book *De Mundo*, which goes under the name of *Aristotle*, though judged by the Learned not so antient as the time wherein he lived, 'Εν τούτῳ γὰρ δύο νῆοι μέγιστοι τε τυγχάνουσιν τοῖς ἑσθ, Βρετανικαὶ λεγόμεναι, Ἀλβίων καὶ Ἰέρν. In it (speaking of the Ocean) are two very great Islands called *Brittish*, *Albium* and *Hierna*. But *Pliny* extends the name of *Britaine* further to all about it, when speaking of this Island: *Britaine*, saith he, renowned in the *Greek* Records and ours both, lyeth betwixt North and West over against *Germany*, *France* and *Spain*, but with a great distance between them, they being the greatest parts by farre of all *Europe*. *Albion* it had to name, when all the Isles adjacent were also called *Britannie's*. Some will have it to have received this name from the fabulous invention of the *Greeks*, who as they called *Italy* *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus* the Son of *Atlas*, *France*

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*Galatia* from *Galates* the Son of *Polyphemus*, so would have this Land denominated from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*, mentioned with his Brother *Bergion* by *Pomponius Mela*. But others derive it from *ἄλβη*, which, as *Festus* tells us, in Greek signifieth *White*, from which word the *Alpes* have their Appellation. So that *Albion* seems to be corrupted from *Alphion*, for it is environed with huge *White Rocks*: And *Fracastorius* speaking of the English *Swear*, observes this Countrey to be a white plasterish Soyl. And long ago *Orpheus* in his *Argonauticks* speaking of this Island as lying next to *Ireland*, calls it λευκάδιον χῆρσαν, *The White Land*. For which very Reason *Luyd* fetches the name of *Britaine* from *Prid Cain*, signifying in *Brittish* *A C* mely *white form*. Mr. *Hill* in his Notes upon *Dionysius Afer*, conceives this name of *Albion* to be framed by the Greeks from *Allybain*, by which name the *Irish Scots* called the Northern part of this Island; And this way too it will be originally denominated from *Whiteness*, for *Ellan-Ban* in *Highland Scottish* signifies a *White Island*.

Others will have it to be called *Albion* for *Olbien*, from the Greek word *Ὀλβος*, *Felicity*, in respect of the Aire and Soile; Though it seems more probable, that both this Island and *Olbia* an antient City of *Gallia Narbonensis* took their names from *Olbia* a City of *Cimmeria* near the River *Boristhenes*, from whence the Ancestors of the *Britains* came.

Here it will not be impertinent to make some Inquiry how it came first to be called *Britaine*. Some bring it from the *Brutians* in *Italy*, who  
in

in Greek are written *Βερβισιαι*, and their Country *Βερβισια*, which being sometimes mistaken for *Βερβισια*, hath caused strange confusion in History. But the Antiquity of that Name and Nation reaching no higher than the Reign of the elder *Dionysius*, and the taking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*, renders it very improbable; because since that time the *Roman* Records were safely preserved, and some Historian or other would in all likelihood have transmitted to memory the migration of any considerable Colony from *Italy* to these parts. *Camden* saith, That from *Britb* a British word signifying Painted, Depainted, Dyed and Coloured, and *Tania* which as the Greek Glossaries tell us, betokeneth in Greek *A Regim*, it was named *Eritania*; And *Selden* fetches its Name from *Britb Iais*, two British words signifying a Painted Iland, or the Iland of Paint. The Native *Britains* are zealous assertors of *Brutus*, and will have him to be the Author of their Stock and Name, and therefore spell it with a *T*, viz. *Brytaine*, it being frequent with them in derivation of words to turn *V*. into *T*; their National name in the plural number being written *B. ytanizid*, and the name of *Brutus* being usually pronounced by them as if it were spelled *Erytys*.

Many Learned men explode the whole Narration of *Brutus*, and deny that ever there was any such man, affirming his very birth to be the meer product of *Geoffrey of Monmouth's* Brain. But hereunto I cannot reasonably assent, for though I look upon *Geoffrey* to have been no faithful Translator, but believe him to have in-

serted a great many Fictions into that little Chronicle which was brought over from *Armorica*, whereby *Giraldus Cambrensis* was induced to term it a Fabulous History, and the Church of Rome thought fit (among other Books prohibited) to forbid his Writings together with *Merlin's* Prophecies to be published; yet I see no cause why we should reject all of it as commentitious, seeing *Vennius* who lived some Centuries before him, speaks of *Brutus* though doubtfully, one while making him the same with *Junius* the first Consul; another time calling him *Brito*, and making him the Son of *Sylvius* the Son of *Ascanius* the Son of *Aeneas*; and lastly fetches his descent from *Jabath* the Grandson of *Japheth* by his Son *Jovan* or *Javan*, thus; *Jabath*, *Jona*, *Baath*, *Ifran*, *Esdra*, *Ra*, *Abirt*, *Oib*, *Ectbec*, *Aurthac*, *Etbac*, *Maier*, *Simeon*, *Boib*, *Tboi*, *Ogomun*, *Setherir*, *Alanus*, *Ificion*, *Brito*; To *Brito* he adds three Brothers, *Francus*, *Romanus*, and *Alemanus*. To *Armenon* the Brother of *Ificion* he gives five Sons, *Gothus*, *Valagotbus*, *Gebidus*, *Burgundus*, *Longobardus*; And to *Negno* another Brother, four Sons, *Vandalus*, *Saxo*, *Bogarus* and *Turgus*. The uncertainty of this and his other Stories he excuses, because the great Masters and Doctors of *Britaine* had no skill in the Antiquities of their Nation, and left no memorial in writing, confessing that himself had gathered whatsoever he wrote, out of the Annals and Chronicles of the Holy Fathers. *Henry* of *Huntingdon* speaks of *Brutus* or *Bruto* in the first and second Books of his History, and in his Epistle to *Warinus* a *Briton* concerning the Kings of



of the *Brittans*; And *Giraldus* himself in that Seventh Chapter of his Description of *Wales*, where he so blames *Geffrey*, yet acknowledgeth *Brutus* for Founder of the Kingdome of the *Brittans*. And both these were as antient as *Geffrey*. *Ithalieffin* the chief of all the Brittish Poets living in the dayes of *Malgon Guineth*, styles his Countrey-men *Wedilbion Troia*, the remnant of *Troy*; And we read in *Ammianus*, that some who after the destruction of *Troy* fled, possessed themselves of *Gaul* at that time void and unpeopled, meaning, but thinly inhabited, from whence they might easily pass over hither. As *Monumethensis* himself confesseth, that *Brutus* arrived in *Gaul* before he came into *Britaine*. To this purpose it were not much amiss to alledge that Verse which goes about under the name of *Sibylla*, wherein they are termed *Brutes*, as it were from *Brutus*,

Lib. 15.

Ἔσονται ἐν Βρύττει καὶ ἐν Γάλλοις πολυχρύσει,

Ὀκεανὸς καλαδὼν πληρέμενος αἵματι πολλῷ.

Twixt Bryts, and Gauls their Neighbours rich,  
in Gold that much abound,

The roaring Ocean Sea with blood full filled shall  
redound.

Some there are who would have the *Britans* to come of the Race of the *Greeians*, and *Britannia* to be deduced from *Πρυτανία*, a term given by them to their Finances and Revenues, of which opinion are *Cooper* and *Eliot*. And truly \* *Cesar* sayes, that he found the Greek letters

\* Lib. 6. de  
Bello Gall.

Lib. 3.  
cap. 8.

letters to be in use with them; And it is evident that their Language hath a greater affinity with the Greek, than almost any other hath. *Dionysius Siculus* saith of them, That they used Chariots in fight, as the report goes of the ancient *Grecians* at the *Trojan* Warre. But all that they say to prove them sprung from *Greece*, may serve as well to make good their original from the *Trojans*; who were themselves a Colony of the *Grecians* transported by *Jenex* out of *Creet* into *Phrygia*. Certain it is out of *Homer* and others, that the *Trojans* had Greek names, and their manner of fighting was the same. Nor is it at all likely, that in so short a space as the Reign of Seven Kings, they should quite forgoe the Language and Customes of their Ancestors, though the *Britians* might well undergo a great alteration in both, for so long it was ere the *Romans* knew them. As for the Altar erected in *Caledonia* with an Inscription of Greek letters mentioned by *Solinus*, it may seem to be the work of some *Grecian*, that came with these *Trojans* from *Chaonia*, or some other Greek Travellers, in honour of *Ulysses* as a great Navigator, by which means *Ulyssippo* too (now *Lisbon* in *Portugal*) seems to have gotten its name. I confess it does not appear to me an irrefragable Argument against the so long received Tradition of *Brutus*, that no *Roman* Historian speaks of him, since we find in them but a slender account of those times wherein he must be supposed to have lived, and little more than the bare names of the *Alban* Kings which more directly appertained to them. And for those who wrote after the

entry

entry of the *Romans* into *Britain*, much of their Writings is lost, as of *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, *Dion Cassius* and others; which might have made something for this purpose. Nor is there any great weight in the objection of some others, That the name of *Brutus* is not so ancient as the time of this British King; since *Nennius* calls him *Brito*, of which name *Hyginus Polyhistor* mentions a *Centaure* (or *Thessalian*), and other Greek Writers speak of a Nymph named *Britōna* and *Britomartis*. But when the *Romans* came to be Lords of the World, the *Britans* ambitious to claim Kindred with them, and to ingratiate themselves with them, might possibly vary the Greek name of this Prince into the Roman name of *Brutus*, differing little from it in their pronuntiation. And seeing it is manifest that even the most unlearned and barbarous Nations have preserved the memory of some of their old Heroes, especially of the Founders, without Greek or Roman Authors, why may we not allow our *Britans* their *Brito* or *Brutus*, though we do not admit the whole Bed-roll of Kings recited in the *Monmouth* History? It seems the old English *Saxons* believed him to be the Founder of the British Kingdome, as these Verses out of an old Saxon Manuscript in *Trinity* Colledge Library in *Cambridge* shew:

Of

*In Comm. ad  
Bede Hist.  
Eccl. lib. 1.*

Op alle þor one þiman  
 Ðat Deleine þar iclepes þis bataille fupst  
 bigan  
 On þeyman þar þer biþon Ðat iclepes þar  
 Ðarþan  
 Of him com þe gode Bpuigt þ þar Ðe fupst  
 man  
 Ðat loveþ þar in Engeland arcich eu telle  
 can.  
 And again, Aftre Bpuit þis ope name he  
 clepes hit Brutaine ;

*The Land was Brutain call'd from Brute's own  
 name.*

*One Woman caus'd the Trojan Warr, whose name  
 Was Helen, Dardan Prince of noble fame  
 Was Ancestor to Brute first British King,  
 From whom the Stemmas of British Princes spring.*

No small question is raised about his Father *Sylvius*, whom *Monumethensis* will have to be the Son of *Ascanius*, supposing probably that after the difference between *Julus* and his Uncle the Son of *Lavinia* was reconciled, whereby *Sylvius Posthumus* was adjudged to succeed his deceased Brother, and the Pontificate (being the next degree of Honour to the Kingly Dignity) was assigned to *Julus*; He in respect to the King, and to ingratiate himself with the *Albans* among whom the name of *Sylvius* was in great request, (as *Virgil* in his Sixth Book of his *Aeneads* denotes, *Sylvius Albanum nomen* ; the fair Daughter of *Tyrrhus* the chief Herd-master  
 to

to King *Latinus* being also named *Sylvia*,) might assume that name for his prænomén; and for a straiter linking of their Friendship, married the Neece (as *Geffrey* saith) of Queen *Lavinia*. Some conceive *Sylvius* the Father of *Brutus* to be the same with *Posthumus*, and Son to *Æneas* really, but to *Ascanius* adoptively; which opinion cannot be admitted, because he after about Nine and twenty years Reign, dyed a natural death, which our *British* Historians deny of the other, making him to be slain by his mistaking Son, so that their relation would better agree with *Sylvius* *Æneas* the Son of *Posthumus*, of whose immature death there is some shew of a conjecture out of \* *Virgil*, who makes a doubt whether he \* *Æt.* 6. ever attained to be King,

*Sylvius* *Æneas* paritèr pietate vel armis,  
Egregius fin unquam regnandam acceperit *Albam*.

*Æneas* *Sylvius* renown'd for Arms, and Piety,  
If e're of *Alba* he attain the Royal Monarchy.

And \* *Ovid* favours this, leaving him out of \* *Mt.* 15. his Catalogue of *Alban* Kings, and making *Latinus* the immediate Successour to *Posthumus*:

—*Successit Sylvius illi,*  
*Quo satus antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus*  
*Nomina cum Sceptro.*

*Sylvius* succeeds, whose Son upholds with fame  
The old *Latinus*'s Scepter and his name.

And

And if *Sylvius Posthumus* were also named *Ascanius* as well as his Elder Brother, which *Livy* \* *Pec. 1.* seems to hint in the beginning of his \* History, then may *Brutus* be this way too the Grandson of *Ascanius*, and being banished for his Parricide leave his Brother *Latinus* to succeed his Grandfather in the Kingdome: Though I am not ignorant that others understand *Virgil* speaking in that place of *Sylvius Æneas*, not to mean that he dyed before his Father, but that it was very long before he regained his right which his usurping Guardian had withheld from him And in deed, as *Livy* saith, who can positively determine about things so ancient ?

As concerning the Original of this People, Learned *Cambden* proves them to be descended from the *Gauls*, by solid Arguments drawn from their agreement in Religion, Customes and Language, their vicinity, & their very name. For they did most generally (as still they do) call themselves *Kumero*, *Cymro* and *Kumeri*, and a British Woman *Kumeraes*, and their Tongue it self *Kumeraeg*; And hence we have the names of *Cambri* and *Cambria*, *Cumbri* and *Cumbria*, which proves them a stock of the famous *Cimbrians*, who were the same with the *Gauls*, being one Nation called by two names. So \* *Cicero* speaking of *Marius*, saith that he represented the Armies of the *Gauls* etring in great numbers into *Italy*, when yet Historiographers witness that they were *Cimbrians*, and *Lucan* calls the Fellow (that was hired to kill *Marius*) a *Cimbrian*, whom *Livy* and others affirm to have

\* *De Pro-  
consul.*

have been a *Gaule*; And out of *Plutarch's* Errors, *Reinerius Reineccius* averreth, That the *Gauls* and *Cimbrians* used the same Language. And hereunto *Appian* in his *Illyricks*, gives his suffrage, The *Celts* or *Gauls*, saith he, whom they call *Cimbrians*. And as all other Nations fetch their first Original from *Asia*, so do these from the *Asiatick Cimmerians* the posterity of *Gomer* the Son of *Japhet*, from whom also, as *Josephus* and *Zonaras* report, the ancient *Gauls* were called *Gomari Gomeraei* and *Gomeritæ*, from whence the name of *Kumeri*, is easily deduced. Mr. *Humphrey Lhuyd* in his short Description of *Britain*, conceives these *Kumeri* or *Kymri* to be those very *Cimbrians* who so terribly endangered the state of *Rome*, and finding in the Book of *Triads* that one *Irpus* of *Scandia* by subtlety under pretence of Kindred, and Honour to be atchieved, induced a great number of *Britans* to assist him in his Enterprize who never returned home again; he concludes it probable that the *British Kymri* passed over into the *Danish Chersonesse*, whereby it came to be termed *Cimbrica*, and after some Exploits there, joyning with the neighbouring *Tentons*, and afterward with the *Ambrons* a people of *Gaule*, made sharp Warre upon the *Romans*, vanquished *Papyrius*, *Scaurus*, *Manlius*, *Silannus*, and *Cepio*, and were at length with much difficulty overcome by *Marinus* and *Catulus*; After which the remainders of the *Cimbrians* and *Tentons* seem to have retired to the *Chersonesse*. These *Ambrons* who aided the *Cimbrians* in this Warre, were a people so mischievously addicted to Spoyl and Rapine, that  
in

in Tract of time the word *Ambro* came to be commonly used to signifie a Devourer, as *Isidore* long ago hath told us; whence *John Caius* his mistake in thinking that *Gildas* joyns these *Ambrons* with the *Pilīs* and *Scots*, (when he speaks of their second vastation of his Countrey, saying that they came, *acsi Ambrones Lupi*, like *Ambrones Wolves*,) is very obvious; it being clear, that by *Ambrones Lupi*, he meant devouring Wolves; in which sense *Geffrey of Monmouth* termeth the *Saxons* also *Ambrones*. Mr. *Lbwyd* to strengthen his opinion, produces *Plutarch's* testimony in his life of *Marius*, that it was not known whence the *Cimbrians* came, onely that it was from a far Countrey, and that like clouds they issued into *France* and *Italy* with the *Ten-sons*; tacitely inferring a likelihood that they might come from this Island. And to this he adds divers other Arguments, drawn from the agreement of that people with the *Britans*, in Language and names of their Kings, and their Customes, as, their neglecting of Gold and Silver, their Reverence towards Women and Priests, their sacrificing men to *Mercury*, their Shields, Armour and Swords, and the very shape of their Bodies. Nor was this the first time that the *Britans* made Warr upon the *Romans*, if we may believe the relation of the British History, and the constant Tradition of that people concerning *Brennus*. Sir *John Price* in his Defence of the British History, is offended with *Polydore Virgill* for saying that the *Insular Britans* had both their Name and Original from the *Britans* of *Armorica*, and will not allow that  
any



any Britans were before the time of *Constantine* the Great. Yet *Pomponius Latus* saith, That they were descended from the *Armorican Cities*; And *Pliny*, among the Maritime people over against *Britain*, near the County of *Bullen*, reckoneth the Britans, from whom a Haven of the Neighbouring *Morini* was called by the name of *Portus Morinorum Britannicus*; and of them Learned *Cambden* understands *Dionysius Afer* to speak in these Verses,

Τῆς ἤτοι πυμάτης μὲν ὑπὸ γλαχίῃσι γίμονται,  
 Ἀγχι σιλάων, μεγαθύμων Ἰβήρων,  
 Μῆκος ἐπ' ὑπέρῳο τετραμμένον, ἔχει Βορείῳ  
 Ὀκεανῷ ψυχρὸς κέχυται ῥέος, ἴσθα Βριτανῶν,  
 Λευκά τε φῦλα γίμονται ἀρημαίων Γερμανῶν.

*And verily that utmost point and angle of this \* part \* Europe.*  
*Inhabit the Iberians people of haughty heart,*  
*Near Gibraltar at Hercules his Pillars call'd of old,*  
*Turning upon the Main in length what way the*  
*current cold*  
*Of Northerne Ocean with strong Tides doth overflow*  
*and swell,*  
*Where Britans and those fair white folks the Mar-*  
*tial Germans dwell.*

For, saith he, these words [*Where Britans*] seem to have respect unto those other [*Turning upon the Main in length.*] *Eustatius* in his Commentary upon that Author takes it for granted that he meant the Gallick Britans, telling us, Τῶν δὲ Βριτανῶν παρόνυμοι αἱ ἀρτιπύγαι Βριτανίδες εἶσιν, Of these Britans the Isles of Britain over against them

them took their denomination. Venerable Bede is of this opinion too, *At the first*, said he, *this Island had these Britans onely to inhabit it*, (from whom also it took the name) *who, by report, having sailed out from the Tract of Armorica into Britaine*, challenged unto themselves the South Coasts thereof, and in process of time peopled the greatest part of it. And it is not at all unlikely that the name of *America* might extend so far, as to take in the Countrey of those Britans, as well as the Sea Coasts of *Aquitaine* on the other side, since the word only signifies a Countrey situate upon the Sea, and is not taken by all to be strictly a peculiar name of a particular Province. And Geffrey of Monmouth tells us, that Brutus set saile from the River Loire which belongs to *America* when he came hither; thereby confessing, what Bede had said, That they came from *America*, but bringing them thither from a farther Countrey. But whether our Britans had their name from them of the Continent, or they of the Continent from our Islanders; most credible it is that the Britans came over hither from *Gaul*, as Tacitus tells us; Generally, saith he, *if a man consider all Circumstances, it is most likely that the Gauls being Neighbours peopled the Land of Britain next unto them*. For it stands to good reason that every Countrey received the first Inhabitants from places near bordering, rather than from such as were more dis-joyned, as Cyprus out of Syria and Phœnicia, Crete out of Greece, and Sicily out of Italy, especially if this Island were once conjoynd to the Continent of *Gaul*, as some have conceived not without probable

bible grounds. Who will not judge that our  
*Belgæ, Atrebatij, Parisi,* and *Cenimagni*, came  
 from the *Belgæ, Atrebatæ, Parisij,* and *Ceno-*  
*manni* of *Gaul*? Like as the *Menapij* of *Ireland*  
 from the Belgick people of the same name.  
 The Germans who were *Cimbrians* (or *Gome-*  
*rians*) too, and therefore of Kin to the *Gauls*,  
 sent over some Colonies into both these Islands,  
 of which *Extra* *Tacitus* reports our *Caledo-*  
*nians* to have been, and the very name of the  
*Irish Caust* proves them an Off-spring of the  
*German Chanci*. *Druids* and *Bards* were in  
 great request among both the *Gauls* and *Bri-*  
*tans*; And *Tacitus* saith, that there is an appa-  
 rent conformity between these two People in  
 their Ceremonies and Superstitious persuasions;  
 and indeed, in many other things too, as *Judi-*  
*cious Cambden* clearly shews. Certain it is,  
 that those parts of the World were first peo-  
 pled, which lay nearest to the place where the  
 Ark did first rest after the Flood, and from  
 whence Mankind was increased, so that all  
 Nations must necessarily derive their first be-  
 ginning from *Asia*. *Japheth*, Noab's eldest Son,  
 (Ancestour to the *Europeans*, whom the *Greeks*  
 and *Romans* call *Japetus*) had seven Sons.  
 Their Seats, as *Josephus* saith, beginning from  
 the Mountains *Taurus* and *Amanus*, stretched,  
 in *Asia* to the River *Tanais*, in *Europe* to *Gader*,  
 And *Isidore* out of an ancient Authour citeth  
 this, *The Nations descended of Japheth possess from*  
*the Mountain Taurus Northward the one half of*  
*Asia and all Europe so far as to the British Ocean,*  
*leaving names to places and people both, of which*

very many afterwards were changed, the rest remain as they were.

The Divines generally understand *Moses* in the Tenth of *Genesis*, to mean *Europe*, by *The Isles of the Gentiles* (as consisting mostly of Islands) which were planted by the Children of *Japheth*. And the *Targumists* in their Notes upon the same place, joyn with them thus, saying, *The Sons of Japheth, Gomer, and the names of their Provinces Africa, and Germania, and Madai, and Macedonia, and Asia, and Thracia.* Here, by *Asia*, is meant a Province of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, near *Sindica*, mentioned by *Strabo*, and inhabited by the *Asai* or *Ashoz*; but what Region they understand by *Africa*, whether *Phrygia*, as *Bochartus*; or *Cilicia*, as *Sheringham* conceives, or *Africa propria*, I shall not take upon me to determine; though I rather incline to believe the last: As for the Land of *Madai*, *Mr. Mede* in his Discourse upon the Fifth Verse of the Tenth Chapter of *Genesis*, conceives it to be *Amathia*, and will have it to be so called for *Ala Madai*, the Land of *Madai*, judging it improbable, that *Madai's* Off-spring should continue in *Media* in the midst (as it were) of *Shems* portion and Inheritance. But I rather think that the ancient *Medi* did for the greatest part remove into *Sarmatia*, where they were called *Σαρματῆς*, *Sarmatæ*, for *Σαρματῆς*, *Sarmatæ*, from *Σαρ* a Prince, and *Μαδαι*, as Princely *Medes*, and that some of *Shems* Issue taking up their places and mixing with the remnant which stayed behind, did also assume their name. *Diadormus Siculus* makes something for

Lib. II.

2 R. 2. cap.  
11.

for this my opinion, who speaking of the Colonies sent by the *Scythians* out of the Countreys which they had subdued, mentions two as the chief; the one from *Assyria* which settled near *Pontus* and *Paphlagonia*; the other from *Media*, which settled near the River *Tanais*, and were called *Sauromatae*.

And *Pliny* saith, *Dein Tanain amnem gemi-* Lib. 6.  
*no ore fluentem incolunt Sarmatae, Medorum (ut* Cap. 7.  
*ferunt) soboles.* The *Sarmatians* (as is reported) the Issue of the *Medes* inhabit upon the River *Tanais* which runs in two branches or channels. I take *Madai* therefore here, to be *Sarmatia Europea*; The other Countreys, namely *Germany*, *Macedon* and *Thrace*, are known to be Provinces of *Europe*.

That the Eastern parts of *Asia* were first Inhabited is very evident; from the two last Verses of the Third Chapter of *Genesis*, in the former of which Verses it appears, that *Adam* was sent out of *Eden* into the same place where he was created; and whence he was removed into *Paradise*; and that this place was on the East of *Eden*, is clear from the last Verse, where it is said, that the *Cherub with the flaming Sword* was placed on the East of the Garden to prohibit his return. In the sixteenth Verse of the Fourth Chapter it is said of *Cain*, That he dwelt in the Land of *Nod* on the East of *Eden*, and *Eden* it self was in the East, as we find in the Eighth Verse of the Second Chapter. And as the Eastern parts were first planted after the Creation, so were they likewise first replanted after the Flood.

## An Introduction to

Sir *Walter Raleigh* and others have sufficiently proved, that the Ark rested upon the *Caucasian* Mountains near *Margiana*, a Countrey famous for Vines, where the people have a constant Tradition that *Noah* planted his Vineyard; where also the Mountain and River *Jannus*, and the Mountain *Nysens*, so called of *Bacchus Nysens* or *Noah*, were found; for these Mountains are part of that long ledge of Hills which by *Moses* are called *Ararat*; by others *Taurus*. And as I said before, it stands to reason that those Countreys were first peopled, which were nearest to the place where the Ark rested; so that *China*, *India*, *Persia* and *Scythia* may well be accounted the first Lands that were inhabited after the *Deluge*. From thence upon the multiplying of Mankind, was sent forth that Colony by whom *Babel* was built, as *Moses* testifies, telling us, *Genesis* 11. 6. *That they journeyed from the East*; thereby plainly shewing the Errour of the common Opinion, That the Ark rested in *Armenia*, and that these people came from thence; whereas *Armenia* lyes North-west of *Shinaar*.

*Gomer* the Son of *Japheth* seems to have seated himself in *Bastriana* where *Ptolemy* placeth the City *Xoudes*, *Chomara*, and the people named *Xhuaps*, *Chomarians*, for *Gomarians*, who removing into *Scythia Sacana*, planted themselves near the River *Jaxartes*, where the same *Ptolemy* placeth the *Xhuaps*, *Comarians*. From hence *Gomers* posterity spread themselves over a good part of *Scythia* on this side of the Mountain *Imaus*, founding the Nations of the *Syevi*,  
*Sajones*,

*Safontz, Afai or Afote*, and others who afterwards passing through *Sarmatia* fate down in *Germany* and *Scandia*.

Some may possibly expect that I should fetch our Ancestors from the building of *Babel*, as if all the World had been there, whereas the contrary is evident enough; since it cannot be imagined, that from the Flood till that time, *Noah* (who was then living) and all his posterity, should live like Vagrants without any fixed habitation, and wander so far as *Shinaar*; Besides, that such an irreligious undertaking was very disagreeable to the piety of *Noah*, *Shem* and *Japheth*. I conceive therefore that when *Noah* had by Divine Inspiration divided the World among his three Sons, and given directions for their removals as the propagation and multiplication of Mankind should require, *Cham* and his Issue, whose wayes were most displeasing to the Religious Patriarch, were sent away first and farthest off, who being gotten out of the reach of *Noah*'s authority, fell upon that ungracious attempt, and afterwards founded the ancient Kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Babylon*; while the Eastern parts of *Asia* were peopled by the posterity of *Shem*, and the children of *Japheth* planted themselves North-westward. The fore-said *Comarians* removing into *Albania*, came (with a small change of their name) to be called *Cimmerians*, and imparted their new Appellation to the Mountains *Cimmerini*. From *Albania* they sent Colonies into *Asia Minor*, of which such as descended from *Askenaz* planted themselves in *Pontus*, *Bithynia* and the Lesser

Lib. 2.  
111 ..

*Phrygia*, giving name to the Isles called *Ascania* before *Troy*, to the Bay called *Ascanius*, and a River and Lake of the same name in *Bithynia*. And likely it is that in honour of *Askenaz*, the Princes of those parts took the name of *Ascanius*, of which name we find the Son of *Aeneas*, and before him another mentioned by *Homer* among the Kings that ayded the *Trojans*. The descendants of *Rhipath* seated themselves in *Paphlagonia* where they were called *Riphei* and *Henneti*; and those of *Togorma* in *Galatia* and the Greater *Phrygia*. But when the posterity of *Shem* was so increased that *Lud's* Issue came into those parts, then (in obedience to *Noah's* order which was yet sacred with the Children of *Shem* and *Japheth*) these *Ascanians*, *Rhipheans*, and *Togormians* leaving behind them such as were unfit for Travel, crossed the *Euxine*, and passed up the Mouth of *Ister*, and from thence taking their Expedition for *Germany*, fate down by the Western Ocean, as *Plutarch* saith, of which more anon. Those few which staid in *Asia* mixing with *Lud's* Posterity, preserved the Names and Memories of their Ancestors.

In *Germany* the *Cimmerians* suffered another small alteration of their name, and were called *Cimbrians*, from thence planting *Gaul*, and from *Gaul*, *Britain*.

But *Isacius Pontanus* in his Description of *Denmark* denies the *Cimbrians* to be the same Nation with the *Cimmerians*, contrary to the general Opinion of Ancient Authors; for *Strabo* in his Seventh Book tells us out of *Posidonius*, That the *Cimbrians* made Excursions as far as *Maotie*



and named the *Bosphorus*, *Cimmerian*, which is the same with *Cimbrian*; seeing the *Cimbrians* are by the *Greeks* called *Cimmerians*; here *Strabo* consents with *Posidonius* in the latter clause, but rejects his opinion of the *Cimbrians* giving name to the *Bosphorus*, himself in the same Book deducing it from an adjoining Mountain named *Cimmerius*, which was so denominated from the ancient *Cimmerians*. And yet out of the Eleventh Book of the same *Strabo*, it may seem that the name of the *Cimbrians* was famous there, for he mentions *Pagus Cimbricus* near the Lake of *Meotis*, where they that used to sayl in that Lake were wont to take shipping. But what *Posidonius* saith of the *Cimbrians*, being the same with the *Cimmerians*, is likewise averred by *Dio. Lib. 9. dorus Siculus*, where speaking of the *Celts* and *Gauls*, he thus proceeds, Διαβεβουμένους δὲ τῆς τέτων ἄλλης καὶ ἀγριότητος, φασὶ τινὲς ἐν τοῖς παλαιῶις χρόνοις τὴν Ἀσίαν ἅπασαν καταδρήμενται, ὀνομαζομένους ὃ Κιμμεῖς ὄντα, βραχὺ τῷ χρόνῳ τὴν λίξιν ἐθέλειν ἐν τῇ τῶν καλυμένων Κίμβρων προσήγορα. Their Valour and fierceness being blazed abroad, some affirm that in Old Times they over-ran all *Asia*, and that these People were called *Cimmerians*, which name was by Tract of time corrupted into the shorter Appellation of *Cimbrians*. Then he adds, That by these, *Rome* was taken, *Apollo's Delphian Temple* plundered, a great part of *Europe*, and no small part of *Asia* made Tributary; hereby clearly making them the same with the *Gauls*, and consequently the true Progenitors of the *Britans*.

Diodore's testimony is confirmed by *Plutarch* in his *Life of Marius*; his words are these, Κίμυρροι μὲν ἔξ ἀρχῆς, τότε δὲ Κίμβροι ἐκ τῶν προσηγορευμένων, *They were at first named Cimmericians, afterwards not unfitly Cimbrians.* And, a little before, he says, *Some conceive that the Cimmericians which were first known to the Grecians, were but a small part of the whole Nation, a band of Fugitives or seditious persons, forced by the Scythians to remove from Mæotis into Asia under the Conduct of Lygdamius; but the main Body, and most Warlike part of them had their habitations in the remotest Coasts hard by the Ocean.* Which description agrees very well with the dwellings of our *Cimbrians* near the *German Ocean*: Neither is *Plutarch's* calling this, a *Conjuncture*, sufficient to invalidate the authority of more ancient Writers than himself.

In the last place we shall produce *Stephanus Byzantinus* in the word Ἀσπας. Κίμβροι οὗ; τινὲς παρὶ Κίμυρροι. *The Cimbrians, whom some call Cimmericians.* By these Authors it is manifest, that the *Cimbrians* were the same with the *Cimmericians*, and with the *Gauls*; and that they were *German* none deny. Those *Cimmericians* which (when the rest went for *Germany*) stayed about *Bosphorus* dwelling on both sides of it, being afterwards expelled with their King *Lygdamius* (as is aforesaid) by the *Scythians*, invaded *Lydia* in the time of *Ardys* the Son of *Gyges*, and took *Sardes*, all but the Castle, maintaining their gettings in despite of what he or his Son *Sadyattes* could do against them, making *Excursions* as far as *Phrygia*, and building there the

the City *Cimmeris*. But *Halyattes* succeeding his Father, gave them a great overthrow; after which both he and they weary'd with so long a War, became more plyant and inclinable to peace, which was at last concluded between them, *Galatia* and part of *Pontus* being assigned to the *Cimmerians*, whereby the rest of the *Ly-dian* Kings Dominions was cleared of these troublesome Guests.

*Herodotus* writes, That the *Scythian Nomades* (who dwelt in *Cælo-Syria*) being infested by the *Massagetes*, crossed over the River *Araxes*, and invading the *Cimmerians* forced them to take this Expedition into *Asia minor*; and a little after he relates another Tradition, viz. That the *Arimaspians* expelled the *Issedons* their Countrey, who falling upon the *Scythians* forced them to seek new Seats, by whom the *Cimmerians* were dispossessed of their Dwellings. But it is not likely that these Disseizings and Expulsions were so soon after one another; for who will believe that the *Scythians* who were not able to keep their own Countrey, should so presently expel the *Cimmerians*, (who were not so inconsiderable a handful of men as *Plutarch's* Authors seem to make them, unless they mean it in respect of the far greater Body of the Nation inhabiting upon the *German Sea*) and pursuing them vanquish the *Medes*, and obtain the Sovereignty of *Asia* for Eight and twenty years. Likely it is, that the *Issedons* being Expelled by the *Arimaspians* might by the help of the *Massagets* drive the *Scythians* into *Cimmeria* and possess their Seats; The same *Herodotus* telling us in another place,  
That

Lib. 4.

Lib. 1.

That the *Massagetes* dwelt *αὐτῶν ἐναντίον* over against the *Issedons*, both Nations inhabiting near the River *Araxes*; and that the *Scythians*, in a long tract of time, growing numerous and powerful, might expel the *Cimmerians* (weakened by dissenting Counsels among themselves) and performe such great exploits in *Asia*.

Lib. 6.  
Cap. 17.

The forenamed *Arimaspians* and the *Arimphians* both of them *Aramite* Nations, as their names shew, passing by the *Massagets* and *Issedons*, and following the *Nomades* entred *Scythia* and seating themselves there (a little before the Voyage of the *Argonauts*) were reckoned for *Scythians*, and grew to be of such fame, that from them, (as *Pliny* saith) all the *Scythians* were Antiently by their Neighbours called *Arameans*. But to return from whence we digressed, the *Cimmerians* were (as we see) the Ancestors of the *Cimbrians*, and these *Cimbrians* the first Planters of *Germany*, *Gaule* and *Britaine*. They were also called *Celts*, as *Appian* witnesseth in his *Illyricks*, saying, that the *Autarians* fell into great Calamity through *Apollo's* anger because they Warred at *Delphos*, together with the *Celts* who are called *Cimbrians*. And *Plutarch* in his *Marins* termeth them *Celto-Scythians*, referring to their *Cimmerian* Original, for the *Cimmerians* and all the people of the North of *Asia* and *Europe* being not well discovered and known by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, were by them Comprehended under the general name of *Scythians*, and all that vast Tract of ground by them peopled was termed *Scythia* as *Strabo* writes. *Cimbrians*

Lib. 11.

*Britons* and *Celts* were names of equal extent, and of ancienter date than *German*, *Gauls*, and *Britans*; concerning which three Nations, that they were of the same *Celtick* or *Cimbrian* Stock, is well Collected from their agreement in language. The *Gauls* which were with *Brennus* in *Greece* named in their own Language, as *Pau-* Lib. 10.  
*Janias* saith, that Order of Horse-fight which consisted of three horses in a rank, *Trimarchia*; for a Horse they called *Marcha*, which in that very signification is meer and pure *British*; for *Tri*, signifieth three; and *March*, an Horse. Many other Instances of this sort are produced by *Cambden*, to whom I remit the Reader.

*Pliny* out of *Philemon* affirms that the Dead Sea was in the *Cimbrians* Language called *Morimarnusa*, which is perfect *British*; for *Mor*, signifies the Sea, and *Marus*, Dead. So then the *British* Language agrees with the *Cimbrian* and *Gaulish*: Next let us see for the *Gaulish* and *German*; And here, *Festus Pompeius* tells us, *Cimbri lingua Gallicâ Latrones dicuntur*; *Latrones* in the *Gaulish* Language are called *Cimbri*; and *Plutarch* in his *Marius*, *Κλιβρις ἐνορομαζον Τετραμαροι τὰς ἀρκυάς*, *Arqui* are by the *German*s named *Cimbri*; Now *Arqui* in *Greek*, and *Latro* in *Latine*, did antiently, as well as now, denote one and the same thing: formerly *Latro* signified a Souldier, in which sense it occurs in *Plautus* and *Terence*; and *Latrocinari* is used by them for *Militare*; and *Arqui* is derived of *Ἀρκιζιδαι*, which is *ex bello vivere*, to live by War; and *Arqui* and *Arqui*, were spoilestaken from the Enemy. And  
Didymus

*Didymus* upon those words of *Homer*, "Οἶσσι  
 ληϊστὴς ὑπὲρ ἅλα, τὸ ληϊστὴν, saith he, ἐν ἀδελφῷ  
 ἢ πατρὶ τοῖς παλαιῇς ἀλλὰ ἑταίρῳ, was not infam-  
 ous, but of good import among the *Ancients*.  
 And *Eustathius* upon these words, Κτετοὶ Ἀ τεύ-  
 ποδὲς τε, saith, τὸ δὲ Κτετοὶ, δίδωσιν ἔτι πρὸς τὸ  
 ληϊστὸν, ληϊζεται μὲν γὰρ τὸς πολέμων, κτεταὶ δὲ γιν-  
 ούμενον καὶ ἀνταλλαττόμενον ἢ χάριν λαμβάνον ἢ  
 ἑρμῶν ἐνείκεν ἢ ἄλλως ὁποῦν. Κτετοὶ differs  
 from ληϊστὸν, for a man ληϊζεται, when he gets  
 any thing by War, κτεταὶ is more general  
 when a man gets any thing by bargain, free  
 gift, casual finding, or any other way. And  
 this shall suffice to shew that *Ληϊστὸν* was one who  
 lived by War, a Souldier, and *Synonymous* with  
*Latro*; whereby it appears, that *Plutarch's* *Ger-  
 mans* spake the same Language with *Festus* his  
*Gauls*. *Kemff* or *Kemp* signified a Camp among  
 the old  *Germans*, and still retains the same signi-  
 fication; from hence come *Kemffer*, *Kemper*, and  
*Kimper*, denoting a Martial man: And because  
*Kimper* was so near of sound to *Kimber*, *Festus*  
 and *Plutarch*, who had very little insight into  
 the *Cimbrian* Language, were induced to think  
 those two words imported one and the same  
 thing: And other later Writers have stickled  
 mainly to have this People denominated from  
*Kimper*. But *Josephus* tells us, That the Grand-  
 sons of *Noah* had the honour to have the Na-  
 tions called after their names; and if *Gomer*  
 did not give name to this People, I cannot find  
 any to whom he did, and so he, though eldest  
 Brother, must find harder measure than all the  
 other Sons of *Japheth*. *Kimper* and *Kimber*  
 there-

therefore though sounding alike, are of different originations, *Kimper* being corrupted from *Kemper*, which is derived from *Kemp* or *Kemff*; whereas *Kimber* or *Cimbrian*, comes from *Kimmer* or *Cimmerian*, and, that, from *Komer* or *Comarian*, which is so denominated from *Gomer*. But these resemblances and nearnesses of words, are shelves upon which too many Writers have been wrack't. Thus the *Henochi* in the East have pass'd for *Heniochi*, as if they had owed their original to the Charioteers of *Castor* and *Pollux*. And here at home, *Caermarden* in *South-Wales* hath been derived from *Caer Merddin* the City of *Merlin*, instead of *Caer Maridun* the City of *Maridunum* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. Yet if we should grant that the name of *Cimbrians* came from *Kimper*, it would make nothing against their being the same with the *Cimmerians*, seeing divers Nations when they became great and powerful, have willingly admitted a small alteration in their name, when that change carried in it something of August and Illustrious Import; yet so, that the track and print of the old name should still remain discernible in the new. Thus they who formerly were called *Geta* and *Getici*, came to be called *Gotbi* and *Gotbici*, because *Got* in their language signifieth *Good and Divine*; And our *Cimmerians* becoming dreadful to the neighbouring Nations, might possibly come to be called *Cimbrians*, from their Warlike Courage.

That the *Magogai*, *Medi*, *Jaones*, *Tobeli*, *Moschi* and *Thracæ* were of the Posterity of *Magog*, *Madaï*, *Javan*, *Tubal*, *Mosoch* and *Thiras*,

no man denyeth; why then should only *Gomer* be robb'd of his Issue? But some there be who are infected with the old Monkish humour of labouring with all their might to derive their Nation from *Shem*, because of him came the holy Seed; and therefore deny the name of *Cimmerians* to be so ancient as to have any relation at all to *Gomer*, telling us, that they were formerly called *Cerberians*.

Lib. 6.  
Cap. 6.

*Pliny* indeed speaking of the City *Cimmerium*, adds, *Quod antea Cerberion vocabatur*, which was formerly called *Cerberion*, which may be true of that City; but that the people were called *Cerberians* before they had the name of *Cimmerians*, no ancient Author hath averred, though several have written, that they were also called *Cerberians*. For having conquered *Cerberium*, they gave it the name of *Cimmerium*; yet it retained also its old name with the new one, as the old name of *Byzantium* was not so abolished by the new one of *Constantinople*, but that the City retained both appellations, and the people were sometimes called *Byzantini*, as well as *Constantinopolitæ*. And from this *Cerberium* they came to be sometimes termed *Cerberians*, as the *Franci* having subdued *Gallia*, and seated themselves there, were thence named *Galli* as well as *Franci*. The *Dore*s winning *Lacedæmon*, were thence called *Lacedæmonij*; and the *Gitsæ* conquering *Thracia* and part of *Scythia*, were termed *Thracæ*, and *Scythæ*. Some are of opinion, that the *Greeks* called this People, *Cerberians*, and their City, *Cerberion*, that is, *Infernal*, from their dreadful looks, and out of hatred, be-  
cause



cause they had been shrewdly afflicted by them, and *Jonia* more than once grievously ransack't. And Sir *Walter Raleigh* conceives *Pliny* to be mistaken in making *Cerberium* to be the City of the *Meotian Cimmerians*, and tells us, that it was a Town of *Campania*, (where the *Italian Cimmerians* dwelt, where also were the River *Acheron*, and the Lakes *Acherusia* and *Avernus*) and that it was so called of the unhealthful Waters favouring of Brimstone, which *Augustus* caused to be cleansed by letting in the water of the Lake *Lucrinus*. But if *Pliny* were not mistaken, yet this may be further said, That those words of his, *Cimmerium which was formerly called Cerberion*, are not necessarily to be understood, that it was called *Cimmerium*, but that it was anciently called *Cerberion*, as well as *Cimmerium*, though the name of *Cerberion* was then worn out of use; as the same City was called *Augusta & Londinum*, in the time of the *Roman Government*, though the former name hath been quite lost long ago. So that it amounts to no more than if he had said, *Londinum quod antea Augusta vocabatur*; *Londinum* which was formerly called *Augusta*, whereas yet it is certainly known that the name of *Londinum* is of as great (if not greater) antiquity as that of *Augusta*.

As for the other Fancies of some inconsiderable *Greek* Scriblers who affecting singularity write the name of this People wrong, purposely to coyn as wrong a derivation of it, either from *Χεμῆρ*, *Winter*, in respect of the coldness, or from *Κάμμηρ*, a *Mist*, in regard of the

Lib. 1.

cap. 8.

Scil. 6.

Pliny,

lib. 3. cap. 9.

the darkness of their *Bosphoran* habitation, I look upon them as meer effects of the vanity of that Nation, who use all shifts to draw the original of all people and places to themselves. But in the next place they tell us out of the Thirty eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel*, That the Posterity of *Gomer* and *Togormah* were in Gog's Army against *Israel*, which was raised out of the Countreys which were either subject to, or confederate with, the *Seleucidan* Kings of *Syria*: And out of the Fifty second Chapter of *Jeremy*, they shew that *Ashkenaz* is joyned with *Ararat* and *Minni* the greater and lesser *Armenia* in the Warr of the *Medes* against *Babylon*, and therefore not likely to be far from them. Here we grant, that by *Gomer* are meant the *Cimmerians* inhabiting *Galatia* and part of *Pontus*; by *Togormah*, part of the *Phrygians*; by *Ashkenaz*, the other part of the *Phrygians*, together with the *Bithynians* and the rest of *Pontus*, because in all these Countreys there had been Colonies of the Issue of *Gomer*, *Ashkenaz* and *Togormah*, who at their departure into *Europe* had, as we said before, left behind them some remnants, from which the Prophets might denominate the whole Provinces, as *Ezekiel* doth all the *Syrian* Empire from *Magog* (which the *Greeks* call *Hieropolis*) a City of *Cælo-Syria*. But this doth no wayes contradict what we have said, That the main Body of *Gomers* Posterity planted *Germany*, *Gaul* and *Britaine*; the *Britans* being the undoubted off-spring of the *Gauls*, whom *Josephus* expressly terms *Gomarians*, and avoucheth *Gomer* to be their Founder; and the *Jews* and their

their Rabbines make *Ashkenaz* the Father of the Germans, and call Germany by no other name than the Land of *Ashkenaz*; and the Learned *Melanchthon*, with other worthy Writers, say, that the Germans are called *Tuiscones* for *Die Ascanes*. Thus *Ashkenaz*, as the Eldest Brother, hath the honour to give Name to the Country, though the Posterity of his Brothers, *Rhipath* and *Togormah*, joyned with his in the planting of it. As *Japheth* then possessed the North of Asia, with *Europe* and its Isles; so his Son *Gomer* possessed the utmost borders of *Europe*, which his Name significantly imports, being first imposed upon no light occasion, but rather by Divine Providence and Inspiration; for *Gomer* in the Hebrew Tongue betokeneth *Utmost Bordering*. The *Cimbrian Gauls* therefore were Ancestors to the *Britans*, (not the *Britans* to the *Cimbrians*, as *Humphrey Lhuyd* would have it.

But to go on, the *Britans* were divided into many Principalities and Nations, divers of which were subdivided into smaller Septs and Tribes, *Cornwall* and *Devonshire* were possessed by a people, whom *Solinus* nameth *Danmonii*, *Ptolemy* *Danmonii*, (and in some Copies, *Damnonii*,) of these the more Western seem to be called *Coffini* for *Corini*, as we read *Fusii* for *Furii*, *Valesii* for *Valerii*; the more Eastern, *Ostidamni*, *Ostæi*, and *Ostiones*, though *Artemidorus*, whom *Stephanus* follows in his Book of Cities, being a Stranger, and not thoroughly acquainted with the Affairs of *Britain*, confounds and mistakes them for one another. But whether

Lib. 2. de  
bell. Gall.

our *Ostai*, or *Ostiones*, gave beginning to the Nation of the same name in *Livonia*, or they to these, I cannot positively determine; only thus much I may observe by the way; That that people, as *Tacitus* saith, came near to the *Britains* in Language: The *Durotriges* inhabited *Dorsetshire*; the *Belge* *Somerset*, *Wiltshire*, *Hants*, and the Isle of *Wight*; These *Belge* as I conceive, those *Britans* which, as *Cæsar* saith, were subject to *Divitiacus* King of *Soissons*, whom some have mistaken to be the same with *Divitiacus* the *Heduan*, Brother to *Dumnorix*, not considering that *Cæsar*, with whom this latter was contemporary and familiar, speaks of the former as dead some while before, and mentions one *Galba* for his Successor; of these the *Segontiaci* were a Tribe, dwelling about *Holshott* and *Silecester*. The *Attrebatii* held *Barkshire*, among whom *Comius* of *Arras* was of great Authority, whither he fled, after he had incurred *Cæsar*'s displeasure: Of these the *Bibroci*, who dwelt about the Hundred of *Bray*, were a Tribe. *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire* were possessed by the *Dobuni*, whom *Dion Cassius* calleth *Bodunni*, and of these the *Ancalites* about the Hundred of *Henley* were a Tribe. *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Hertfordshire*, were possessed by a people whom *Dion Cassius* calls *Cattuellani*, *Ptolemy* *Cattieneblani*, according to some Copies *Cattidudani*, and *Catbicludani*; of these the *Cassii* about *Caishow* were a Tribe, and, as I conceive, the *Cenimagni* too, though I cannot define the place of their dwelling, unless it were about *Dunstable*, which was  
anci-

anciently named *Magintum*, *Magioninium*, and *Magiorinium*. For I cannot assent to Mr. *Camden's* conjecture, that this people were the two puissant Nations of the *Iceni* and *Regni*; since if *Cæsar* had brought them likewise to submit to the Empire of *Rome*, Detraction it self could not have set so small a value upon his performance against the *Britans*, as *Horace*, *Propertius*, *Seneca*, *Lucan*, and *Tacitus* do, telling us, that he scarce meddled with them, that he only discover'd them, but did not deliver them to the *Romans*. Neither is *Tacitus* necessarily to be understood to speak of *Cæsar's* Transaction with the *Cenimagni*, where he, treating of *Ostorius*, saith, that the *Iceni* had willingly sought the Amity of the *Romans*; seeing any one that shall take notice of that place, will find that it may be as well applied to the first coming of *A. Plantius*. And Mr. *Camden* himself writing of the first Inhabitants of *Britain*, takes it for granted, that these *Cenimagni* had both their Original and Name from the *Cenomanni* of *Gaul*. The forenamed *Iceni* had *Huntingtonshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, with the Isle of *Ely*, and *Norfolk*, and *Sussex*. These were also called *Igeni*, and *Tigeni*, and by *Ptolemy* *Simeni*. The *Trinobantes*, or *Trinoantes*, enjoyed *Essex* and *Middlesex*; and the *Kantii*, *Kent*; though some Copies of *Ptolemy* have *Kdyriw* for *Kdyrtos*, as that which *Camden* made use of, making it the name of the Country, not of the People. And if those Copies be the truer and more Authentick, then it is only by the name of the Place, and not of the Inhabitants, which may make way for a

critical conjecture, That the neighbouring *Regni*, who in the time of the *Roman* Government had *Surrey* and *Suffex* for their part, did formerly possess *Kent* also; which if it be so, we need not go far to seek whence this people had their name, since the *Greek* Navigators might as reasonably call them *Ψύρροι* (as *Ptolemy* calls them,) from the *Greek* word *Ψύρρωμι*, to break, because between their Coast and *Picardy*, by the violent force of waves, *Britain* was broken off from the Continent, as they did *Rhegium* a City of *Italy*, standing upon the *Sicilian* Straits; and *Vulturnum*, upon the Continent opposite to the *Kentish* shore, may without any forcing or detortion be derived from *Guth* a *British* word, signifying division, or separation. Mr. *John Twine*, and others, are of opinion, that there was an *Isthmus*, or narrow neck of land, that in times past conjoyned these Regions, and afterwards being broken either by the general Deluge, or continual beating and rushing in of the waves, or some extraordinary Earth-quake, did let in the waters to make a passage through: for the nature of the Soil in both Shores is the same, where the distance is narrowest, both Shores rising up with lofty cliffs of the same kind of matter and colour, so as they may seem to have been riven asunder.

*Plin. lib. 2. cap. 32.* Besides, ancient Writers tell us, that the force of the Sea did as much between *Cyprus* and *Syria*, *Eubœa* and *Boœtia*, *Atalante* and *Eubœa*, *Besbicus* and *Bitbinia*, *Sicily* and *Italy*, *Calpe* and *Abila*; nor is the breadth of the Sea much greater between our Island and the Continent, than either

ther the Streights of Gibraltar, or of Sicily, to wit, about twenty four miles over, and not above twenty five fathom deep, whereas the Sea on both sides of it is much deeper. *Servius Honoratus*, commenting on that verse of *Virgil*,

*Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos,*

And *Britans* quite disjoyn'd from all the World,

saith, that *Britain* was in times past joyned to the Main. And *Claudian* seems to be of this mind,

—*Nostre diducta Britannia mundo,*

*Britain* that's sever'd from our *Roman* world;

the word, *Diduco*, signifying an actual severing, as being diametrically opposed to *Contraho*. Neither can it be doubted, but that the face of the Earth hath been much altered, partly by the Deluge, and partly by long continuance of time, and other causes; whereupon *Ovid* in his *Metamorphosis* brings in *Pythagoras* thus speaking:

*Vidi ego quod quondam fuerat solidissima tellus  
Esse fretum, vidi fallas ex aquore terras.*

My self have seen main ground sometimes  
turn'd into Sea and Sand,  
And seen I have again the Sea become main  
settled Land.

That the *Regni* were so named from *Regnum*,  
a Kingdom, as some would have it, because

the *Romans* permitted them to remain under the Regal Government of *Cogidunnus*, seems to me no satisfactory reason; neither doth *Tacitus* say, that the Cities given to him were in this tract; and I am rather of that Gentleman's mind, who wrote the life of *Nero Caesar*, that both they and his Kingdom lay in the Midland Countreys, where his Authority and Fidelity, commended by the same *Tacitus*, did certainly much advantage *Suetonius Paulinus* in his long March from *Anglesey* to *London*, when *Boadicia* had excited so great an Insurrection; whereby he answered the expectation of his Politick Lords, whose aim in their Kindnesses and Donations was, to have even Kings for their instruments of Thralldom and Servitude. The *Coritani*, bordering upon the *Dobunni* or *Bodunni*, inhabited the Counties of *North-Hampton*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Derby*. And next to them the *Cornavii*, or *Cornabii*, possessed *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*, and of these the *Cangi* or *Ceani* were a Tribe inhabiting the Sea-coasts of *Cheshire*. The *Silures*, whom *Ptolemy* calleth *Sylures*, possessed the Counties of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*. The *Dimeta* or *Demeta* (corruptly in some Copies of *Ptolemy* written *Meta*) had the Counties of *Caermarden*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*; the *Ordevices*, *Ordovices*, or *Ordovica*, (corruptly *Ordoluce*) inhabited the Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomery*, containing the Principalities of *North-Wales* and *Powis*, (*South-Wales*



*Wales* being divided between the *Silures* and *Dimetæ*;) these people were in all probability of the off-spring of the *Veneti* of *Armorica*, from whom the greatest part of their Territory seems to have received the name of *Guineth* and *Venedotia*, which name of *Guineth* *Cambden* conceives *Pausanias* to have aimed at in his *Arcadia*, where for *Gennunia* he would have *Gennuthia* to be read. *Lancashire*, *Yorkshire*, *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, were possessed by the *Brigantes*, a stout people, and true Sons of the old *Cimbrians*, who, as the *Germans* mentioned by *Cæsar*, accounted no Robberies infamous that were committed without the borders of their own State, and allowed the practice thereof to exercise their Youth withall, and to keep them from idleness; as in that warlike age when men reckoned that their Right, which they could win or hold by might and dint of sword, for which they were so famed, that they were from thence called *Brigantes*, that is, *Grassatores*, Robbers, or else others that followed the same courses were so named from them. Of these the *Gabrantovici* were a Sept, as also were the *Setantii*, as likewise the *Parisii*, and the *Jugantes* too, if that name be not a mistake in *Tacitus* for *Brigantes*. In this Territory of the *Brigantes* *Nennius* placeth the country of *Guennesi* (wherein stood *Caer Guortigerne*) which name is in some sort preserved in *Went* a Riveret, and *Wentworth* a Town of the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and *Wentdale* a Vale in *Richmondshire*. *Northumberland* (strictly so called,) *Teesdale*, *Tweedale*,

\*In vita A-  
gricola.

Merch, Landen, Liddesdale, Eufedale, Eskedale, Annandale, Niddisdale, Galloway, Carriſi, Kyle, Cunningham, Cluydsdale, with part of Lennox and Sterling. Sheriffdoms were peopled by the Oſtadini, Gadeni, Selgove, (by Tacitus named \*Horſti) Nvantes, and Damnii, all comprehended under the general term of *Meata*, as deſcended from the *Meota*, a Tribe of the Cimmerians. All the country beyond theſe was held by the Epidii, Cerones, Carnonae, Carini, Cornabii; Smerſe, Logi, Cante, Caledonii, Vacomagi, Vennicones or Vernicones, and Taizali. Of theſe the five firſt made up the Nation of the *Attiſcotti*, of whom St. Hierome ſpeaks in his ſecond Book againſt Jovinian: *Quid loquar de ceteris nationibus, cum ipſe adoleſcentulus in Gallia viderim Attiſcotos gentem Britannicam humanis veſci carnibus*; What ſhould I talk of other Nations (ſaid he,) when I my ſelf in France, being a youth, ſaw *Attiſcots*, a Britiſh people, feed upon man's fleſh. For ſo Henricus Grægius tells us it is read in thoſe Manuscript Copies which he made uſe of, not, *Scotos*, as it is in the common Edition, and the Agnomination of *Gentem Britannicam*, is a good evidence for it. And it is not unlikely, that in the ſame Book of that Father, where we read, *Ante hoc. Autem quoties in Britannia humanis veſcebantur carnibus, nunc jejuniis reficiunt animam ſuam*; theſe words, *Autem quoties*, through the careleſneſs of the Corrector, or ignorance of the Tranſcriber, crept in for *Attiſcotti*, ſo that the ſenſe ſhould be thus: Before this the *Attiſcots* in Britain did feed on man's fleſh, but now relieve their ſouls with faſtings. And in

in St. Hierom's eighty third Epistle, written to Oceanus, we find another barbarous custome of theirs mentioned, where he speaks of some, who *Scotorum & Atticotorum ritu, ac de Republica Platonis, promiscuas uxorés, communes liberos habeant*; After the manner of the Scots and Atticots, and according to Plato's Commonwealth, have Wives and Children in common. For so Marius Victorius affirms it to be in his Copies, which is undoubtedly the genuine Reading, though in the Old Edition of Basil, *Atticorum* be soisted in for *Atticotorum*. As likewise for the first place that I cited out of St. Hierome concerning this people, we find in one Copy *Attigottos*, in another *Cattacottos*, in a third *Cattitos*; and in another place, where this Father speaks of them, *Erasmus* putteth down for them, *Axottos*. By *Ammianus Marcellinus* they are named *Attacotti*, and, in the Book called *Notitia*, *Attacotti*. I conceive *Attisoti* to be the true name of them, and that they were first so termed by the *Venedotian Britans* from *Uch I Scot*, signifying in *British*, Above or beyond the Scots, in respect of their Country, situate upon the *Deucaledonian Sea*, over or beyond *Dal-Raida* in *Ulster* the Habitation of the Scots, which butts forth into the Sea between *North-Wales* and *Cantyre*, as the *Ottadini* of *Northumberland*, according to *Camden*, from *Uch Tin*, above or beyond the River *Tine*. Unless we shall think they were named *Attacotti* from the *Attaci*, (a *Cimmerian* Tribe mentioned by *Pliny*,) as descended from them. Of the other seven Nations, or rather Tribes or Septs, whose Country lay along the

German

Lib. 4.  
cap. 12.

\* *In vita  
Julii Agri-  
colae.*

*German Sea*; the *Caledonii*, whom the *Panegyrist* calls *Caledones*, inhabiting from *Sinus Lelandinus*, or the River *Levin*, to *Vararis* or *Murray Frith*, were of greatest fame: Inſomuch that \**Tacitus* calls all beyond *Glotta* and *Bodotria* by the name of *Caledonia*, and the people, *Caledonians*; and others extend the Name to the whole Island, calling the Sea alſo which environs it, *Oceanus Caledonius*, the *Caledonian Ocean*, and uſing the terme of *Caledonian woods*, for all the Woods of *Britain*. Hence likewiſe it is, that all the people beyond the *Maata* were ſometimes divided into *Deucaledones*, (from whom the *Deucaledonian Sea* on the Weſt of *Scotland* had its appellation) that is to ſay, the *Caledonians* of the South, or of the right hand, from the *Britiſh* word, *Deben*, betokening the Right hand; and *Vethuriones*, them of the North, or of the left hand, from *Chwiskie*, ſignifying the left hand; for the *Britains*, after the manner of the *Hebrews*, uſed to denote the South by the right hand, and the North by the left. But when the *Caledonians* ſtrictly ſo called, with their neighbours between the mountains of *Drum Albin* and the *German Sea* became united into one Nation and Kingdom with the *Picts*, theſe two names of *Vethuriones* and *Deucaledones*, (whom \**Ammianus Marcellinus*, ignorant of the *Britiſh* Language and Etymology, terms *Dicaledones*) were reſtrained within a narrower compaſs, the former being taken only for the Northern men, as the latter was for the Southern of that Kingdom. At which time they who dwelt on the other ſide of *Drum Albin* in a rougher

\* *lib. 27.*

rougher and more defensible country, not mixing with the *Picts*, but preserving themselves a distinct State, began to be named *Attiscots*, and with the *Picts* and *Scots* grievously annoyed the *Britains*, that lived under the *Roman* Government; till at length the *Scots* out of *Ireland* coming up *Dunbritton Frith*, and being received and assisted by the *Picts*, so far gained upon them, that they were fain to incorporate with them, and pass into their Name, becoming members of the *Scottish* Kingdom, as their Neighbours were of the *Pictish*.

By these Nations was *Britain* peopled, which falling afterwards into the hands of the *Romans*, was by them had in no small estimation, as it deserved; for it enjoys so kind and temperate an Air, that the Summers are not excessive hot, and the Winters are very mild; the Soil so exceeding fruitful, that *Orpheus* reported it to be the very seat of *Ceres*, thus speaking of it:

— Ἰδ' ὕψιστ' ἀνδρῶν

Δήμους.—

*Lo, here the stately Halls of Ceres Queen.*

And others have taken these Islands to be the *Fortunate Isles*, so much celebrated by the *Antients*. From hence the *Romans* used to send into *Germany* yearly a Fleet of eight hundred vessels (bigger than Barges) laden with Corn for maintenance of their Armies. Abundantly stored it is with Corn, Fruits, and Cattel, full of Mines and veins of Metal; accommodated with  
brave

brave Rivers full of divers sorts of excellent Fishes, and with secure and capacious Havens; the ambient Sea contributing a moderate warmth to it, and serving it with great variety of Fishes too; besides a kind of Pearl, mentioned by King *Juba*, *Pliny*, *Marcellinus*, and *Beda*, the desire of which, as *Suetonius* saith, was one of the inducements that made *Cæsar* take his Voyage hither, who causing a Brett-plate to be made of them, dedicated it to *Venus Genitrix*, as from whom he derived his descent. And *St. Origen* affirms the *British* Pearls to be the best next to those that are bred in the *Red Sea*, or found among the *Indians*. Indeed it was the very Barn, Garner, and Store-house for victuals of the Western Empire, which made the Oratour, in his *Panegyrick* to *Constantius Chlorus*, terme the detention of it by *Carausius* and *Alextus*, so great a damage to the Commonwealth. And here I should run higher in the just praise of my Dear Country, but that I conceive it more proper for a Chorographer than an Historian.

*Sextus Rufus*, who lived in the beginning of the first *Valentinian's* Reign, tells us in his *Breviary*, that *Britain* (so much of it as was under the *Romans*) was divided into four Provinces, viz. *Britannia prima*, being all the South-coast, which of one side lieth between the *British* Sea and the River *Thames*, with the *Severn* Sea on the other side, so named, because it lay nighest to *Rome*. *Wales*, in the largest extent from the River *Severn* and the *Irish* Sea, made up *Britannia secunda*, so called, because it lay remoter off.

Ma-

*Maxima Caesariensis*, extending from *Humber* to *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, was so named, because it was the largest; and the middle Country between *Thames* and *Humber* was called *Flavia*, from the Emperour *Constantine's* Prænomen, *Flavius*. But when in the time of this *Valentinian* and his Brother *Valens*, the Northern people had seized part of *Maxima Caesariensis* from *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, (now called the Fens of *Dunbritton* and *Edenborough*) to the River *Tine*, *Theodosius* (Father to the Emperour *Theodosius*) recovered it, and named it *Valentia* in honour of the Emperours, by whom it was made a distinct Province of it self. To which we may adde the Country inhabited by the *Caledonians* and *Attiscots*, making up six Provinces in all. *Septimius Severus* had formerly divided *Britain* into two parts, the Higher, which was the neerer; and the Lower, which was the remoter: and before the coming of the Romans it was divided into three parts, *Loegria*, now *England*; *Albania*, *Scotland*; *Cambria*, *Wales*; at what time they were so overgrown with Idolatry, that they in a manner equalled the *Egyptians* for multitude of Deities, worshipping *Andate* or *Andraсте*, *Camulus*, *Belotucadrus*, *Viterinus*, *Magontus*, and others; besides that it is likely, that they also adored the Idols of the *Gauls*, *Tentates*, *Hesus*, and *Tbaranis*, seeing both these Nations had one and the same Theology of the famous *Druids*. For these were to the *Gauls* and *Britans* Divines, Philosophers, and Lawycrs, as the *Bards* were their Prophets, Poets, and Historians. These last embalmed the

memories of the Antients in Rhiming Verses, which looked both backwards in their Relations, and forward in their Predictions; so that their Confidence meeting with the Credulity of others, advanced their wild conjectures to the reputation of *Prophecies*. The *Druids* taught one Chief and Supreme Deity over all the other Idols, holding also the Immortality of the Soul, yet with the *Pythagorean* error of Transmigration, (but restrained only to Humane Bodies;) though whether they had it from *Pythagoras* or he from them, be questioned by *Lipsius*. Their chief Deity was *Dis Pater*. He that desires to know more of them, may consult *Cæsar*, *Strabo*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Lucan*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Pliny*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Laëtantius*, *Eusebius de Preparatione Evangelicâ*, and the Comedy *Aulularia* of *Pseudo-Plautus*, with *Otho Henrinius*, *Camden*, and *Selden*.

Under the *Romans* Britain was at first accounted a *Presidial Province*, and appropriate to the *Cæsars*, as being annexed to the *Roman Empire* after the division of Provinces ordained by *Augustus*, and had *Proprators* of their own. The Emperour *Septimius Severus* having overcome and slain *Clodius Albinus*, divided it into two *Prefectures* mentioned before, of the Higher and the Lower. But *Constantine* the Great made an alteration of Government both here and throughout the Empire, which I think fit to set down out of *Mr. Camden*. He ordained four *Prefects* of the *Prætorium*, viz. of the East, of *Illyricum*, of *Italy*, and of *Gaul*; two *Masters* of the *Souldiers*, or *Commanders* of the *Forces*, the



the one of Footmen, the other of Horsemen in the West, whom they termed *Præfentales*. For Civil Government, there ruled Britain the Prefect of the *Prætorium*, or Grand Seneschal of Gaul, and under him the Vicar-General of Britain, who was his Vice-gerent, and honoured with the Title of *Speſtabilis*, that is, Notable, or Remarkable. Him obeyed respectively to the number of the Provinces (*viz.* in the time when the Book called *Notitia Imperii* was written) two Consular Deputies in *Maxima Caſarienſis* and *Valentia*, and three Presidents in the other three Provinces, who had the hearing of Civil and Criminal causes. For Military Affairs there ruled the Commander of the Footmen in the West, at whose disposition were the Count of Britain, the Count of the Saxon Coast, and the Duke of Britain, each styled *Speſtabilis*. The Count of Britain seemeth to have ruled the inland parts of the Island, (keeping his residence in the South,) who had with him seven Companies of Foot, and nine Cornets or Troops of Horsemen. The Count of the Saxon Coast, who is named by *Ammianus*, *Comes maritimi* Lib. 27. *Traſſar*, Count of the Maritime Tract, for defence of the Sea-coast, had seven Companies of Footmen, two Guidons of Horsemen, the second Legion, and one Cohort. The Duke of Britain, who defended the Marches or Frontiers against the Barbarians, (keeping his residence in the North) had the command of eight and thirty Garrison Forts, wherein kept their Stations fourteen Thousand Foot, and nine Hundred Horse. So that in those dayes, if *Pan-*  
*cirollus*

cirolls have kept just computation, *Britain* maintained nineteen Thousand two Hundred Footmen, and seventeen Hundred Horsemen, or much thereabout, in ordinary. Besides all these, *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, that is, the Receiver of the Emperour's Finances or publick Revenues had under him in *Britain*; the Rational or Auditor of the Sums and Revenues of *Britain*; the Provost of the Emperour's Treasures in *Britain*, (who kept his Office in *Augusta* or *London*, whence those Treasures were called *Augustenses*;) and the Procuratour of the *Gynegium* or Drapery in *Britain*, in which the Cloaths of the Prince and Souldiers were woven. The Count also of Private Revenues had his Rational or Auditor of Private State in *Britain*; to say nothing of the Sword (Fence-School) Procuratour in *Britain*, whereof an old Inscription maketh mention, and other Officers of an inferiour degree. Having named the Count of the *Saxon Coast*, I think it fit here to take notice of an Error in some Learned Writers, who will have this *Saxon Coast* to be the Eastern shore of *Kent*, which is well

Lib. 2 c. 6. refuted by Mr. Selden in his *Mare clausum*;  
7. shewing likewise that not only the *Cimbrian* and *Batavian* shores were called *Saxon*, from that Nation there inhabiting, but also the *Belgick* and *Armorican*. *Zozimus* mentions their seizing of part of *Batavia*, near the mouth of the *Rhine* in *Constantine's* time. And in the *Notitia Imperii* we find under the Duke of *Belgica secunda*, *Equites Dalmatarum Maris in littore Saxonico*, and under the Duke of *Armorica* was *Tri-*

*Tribunus Cohortis primæ novæ Armoricæ Grannona in littore Saxonico.* The Saxons of Baienx occur in Gregory of Tours, as old Inhabitants of the *Armorican Coast*; besides that *Ammianus* records, how in the time of *Valentinian* and *Valens*, they with the *Franks* did terribly infest *Gaul* both by Sea and Land. But their ancient Seat was in part of the *Cimbrick Chersonesse* near the River *Elbe*, from whence they at times invaded and denominated so large a Sea-coast, which was the Boundary of this Count's Jurisdiction to the East. And here we must observe, that the Limitaneous Counts and Dukes under the *Roman Empire* had their Titles generally from the utmost limit of their Province; as the charge of the *Rhine* was committed to a *Præfect*, whose *Præfecture* extended to the further Shore of that River: whence *Posthumus* (as we find in *Trebellius Pollio*) is by the Emperour *Valerian* stiled, *Limitis Transrhenani Dux*; and *Vopiscus*, in the life of *Tacitus*, speaks of *Limes trans Rhenum*, where the *Roman Empire* ended, and the *German Territory* began. And so this Count's Government extended over all the *British Sea* to the Shores of *Cimbria*, *Batavia*, *Belgica*, and *Armorica*, comprised under the name of the *Saxon Coast*, who was therefore called *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*, not because any part of *Britain* was so termed, (the *Saxons* having no footing there till *Hen-gist's* time,) but because the Count kept his residence there in any of the Sea-towns of *Kent*, *Sussex*, *Suffolk*, or *Norfolk*. Thus the Command of the *Præfects* of *Danubius* and *Euphrates*

E reached

reached to the further Shores of those Rivers, and the *Asian* Proconsuls to the *European* Shore of *Helespont*. Nor is it strange, that he should have his Title from that Coast, which was the very part of his Province that he was to have a more especial care of, as that from whence the greatest danger was to be expected. The *Eritans* before the coming of the *Romans* had no strong nor well built Cities, Woods serving in stead of them; for when they had by felling of Trees mounded and fenced therewith a spacious round plot of ground, there they built for themselves Halls and Cottages, and for their Cattel set up Stalls and Folds, which served them for places of Refuge and Retreat in time of their Wars, which were very frequent, the Countrey being divided into so many petty Nations, and the Confines very small. But under the Imperial Government they had eight and twenty considerable Cities as appears by *Gildus*, besides many Towns of good note, of which there were three Archbishopsricks, *York*, *London*, and *Carleon* upon *Uske*, though now there be but two in *England*, *Canterbury* and *York*, and the Archbishop of *St. Andrews* Primate of *Scotland*. And for the more commodious passage of Soldiers and Travellers, the *Romans* made several Causeys or Street-ways here, of which these four were most remarkable: *Watling-street*, so called of one *Vitellian*, who is said to have had the charge of making it; *Ikenild-street*, so called, because it began in the countrey of the *Iceni*; *Fosse*, so named, because, as some think, it was fenced on both sides with a Ditch; and

and *Ermin-street*, denominated, by a *German* word, of *Mercury*, under the name of *Erminſul*, that is, the *Column* of *Mercury*, who was deemed to have the charge of *Wayes*, whence also by the *Greeks* he was named *Ἑρμῆς*, and had Statues with four sides called in old time *Hermæ*, set every where upon *High-ways*.

But it is time now to hasten to the History of the Ancient *Britans*, before the Entrance of the *English*. And here I shall first set down what is reported by *Annianus* of *Viterbo*, and *Gesfrey* of *Monmouth*, to have been transacted here before the coming of the *Romans*, which though generally by the Learned reputed *Fabulous*, may yet serve for the Readers' delectation and recreation.

*Britain* and *Gaul* are said to have made up one Kingdom anciently, of which *Samothes*, surnamed *Dis pater*, was the first King; after whom succeeded his Son *Magnus*, then *Sarron* Son to *Magnus*, *Druis* Son to *Sarron*, *Bardus* Son to *Druis*, *Longo* Son to *Bardus*, *Bardus junior* Son to *Longo*, *Lucus* Brother to *Bardus*, *Celtes* Son to *Bardus*; this King was surnamed *Bretannus*; and had a Daughter named *Galatea*, whom *Hercules Lybicus* married, and of her begat *Galates*, (*Parthenius Nicaeus* calls the Mother *Celtice*, and the Son *Celtes*, after his Grandfather's name;) this *Galates* reigned after his Grandfather and Mother: then followed *Narbon* Son to *Galates*, *Lugdus* Son to *Narbon*, *Beliginus* Son to *Lugdus*, who dying without issue *Jasius* King of *Italy* (Son of *Camboblascon*, who was great Grandson to *Thuscus* the Son of *Hercules*)

succeeded him; but he being murdered by his Brother *Dardanus*, had for his Successor *Allobrox*, a nearer Kinsman to *Beligius*, put by before possibly for being under age. Then followed *Romus* Son to *Allobrox*, *Paris* Son to *Romus*, *Lemanes* Son to *Paris*, *Olbius* Son to *Lemanes*, *Galates junior* Son to *Olbius*, *Namnes* Son to *Galates*, and *Rhemus* Son to *Namnes*. During the Reigns of these *Samothean* Kings hapned nothing remarkable, only that in the time of King *Lucus*, *Osiris* the great King of *Egypt* was slain by his Brother *Typhon*, with the help of *Lestrigon*, *Anteus*, *Gerion*, *Albion* and *Bergion* the Grandsons of the murdered Heroe by his Son *Neptune*, after which *Albion* and *Bergion* with a multitude of *Africans* coming into *Spain* (where *Gerion* reigned) from thence invaded and conquered *Britain* and *Ireland*, where they ruled for some years. But in the time of *Celtes*, *Hercules* pursuing the revenge of his Father's death, kills *Typhon* and *Anteus*, settles his Brother *Orus* and his mother *Isis* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, destroyes *Gerion* in *Spain*, and marches into *Gaule* with intention to pass into *Italy*. *Celtes* joyfully entertains him, in requital whereof he built the City of *Alexia*. *Albion* and *Bergion* suspecting he would at length call them to an account, resolved to be before hand with him, and came against him with a puissant Army, who, having married *Galatea*, and increased his Army with *Gaulish* Supplies, encountred them in a place named *The Stony Strond*, or *Stony Field*, (now called by the *French*, *Le Craux*.) where after a long and

terrible fight the two Brothers were defeated and slain. From thence *Hercules* departed into *Italy*, where he slew *Lestrygon*. The *Samothreans* in *Britain*, emboldned by the success of this Battle, took up Arms against the residue of the *Africans* that were left behind, commencing a long war, which continued till the coming of *Brutus*.

In this interval the fifty Daughters of *Dioctes* King of *Syria*, having all murdered their Husbands in one night, were for their punishment embarked in a Ship well victualled, but without Pilot, Mast, or Sail, and so committed to the mercy of the Seas. At last they were cast upon the Western Coast of this Island, then inhabited by the *African* Progeny, to whom women were very welcome, in regard the *Samothreans* disdained to give their Daughters to them. The Eldest of these, named *Albina*, was married to the Prince of these Barbarians, and renewed to this Isle the name of *Albion*, which had been before imposed by *Neptune's* forementioned Son of that name, but now was worn out. This Fable I conceive to be founded upon the *Grecian* Story of *Danaus* his Daughters. King *Remus* having no other children but one Daughter, gave her in marriage to *Francus*, or *Francion*, Son to *Hector* King of the *Germans*, whose Father *Brennus* was lineally descended from the ancient *Tuisco*. He succeeded his Father and Father-in-Law, and kept his residence in a City of *Pannonia* which himself had built, and called *Sicambria*, after the name of his Son *Sicamber*, who reigned

reigned after him, and married a Lady named *Galatea*, having first slain his Rival *Acis* a *Sicilian* Prince. The *Greeks* for his valour called him *Polyphemus*, which signifies, *famous*; and the Poets fable him to be a *Cyclopi*an Giant, and Son of *Neptune*, whom they generally make the Father of Gigantick Issues. This *Polyphemus Sicamder* is by the *Germans* named *Wolffheim Sichinger*. At his death he divided his Kingdom between his three Sons; to *Celts* he left *Germany*, who extended the name of *Celts* to all the people of that Land; *Gaule*, and so much of *Britain* as was held by the *Samothbeans*, fell to *Galates*; and *Pannonia* to *Ilyrius*, who by Conquest added to it the Countrey which of him took the name of *Ilyris*. *Francus* had parcelled *Gaule* into twelve Provinces, and appointed over each of them a Vice-roy, with orders to be aiding to his *Samothbean* Subjects as occasion should require: but Ambition prompted them to other Designs, whereunto they were animated by their Princes over-large Bounty, who (it seems) had made their Prefectures Hereditary; so that after the death of *Galates*, whose Reign was spent in Wars abroad, they assumed to themselves the Royal Title and Power. In the Reign of *Wolffheim Sichinger* the famous City of *Troy* was taken by the *Greeks*, whereupon *Aeneas* and *Antenor* were forced to seek new seats, of whom the latter found means to settle himself about *Padus*, the other in *Latium*, whose Son and Successour *Ascanius* built *Alba Longa*. But far worse fortune had many of their Countrey-men, who with their Families



lies were carried away Captive into *Greece* by *Pyrrhus*, and by him kept in slavery. From him descended one *Pandrusus*, as *Geffrey* calls him, though the *Greeks* had another name for him, who shewed himself very cruel to the issue of these *Trojans*. In his time a certain Nobleman dying left two Sons, the one by a *Greek* wife, the other (named *Assaracus*) by a *Trojan*, who falling out about the sharing of their Father's Territory, caused the King to interest himself in the quarrel, who hating the *Trojan* Nation, and consequently *Assaracus* for his relation to them, took his Brothers part against him, and would by force have dispossessed him of his Inheritance, if he had not been opportunely succour'd by *Brutus*, of whom we come now to speak.

*Ascanius* King of *Alba* dying, there arose a controverſie about the ſucceſſion between his Son *Julus*, and his Half-Brother *Sylvius Poſthumus* the Son of *Aeneas* by *Lavinia*, the firſt being favoured by the *Trojans*, the other by the *Latines*, who being more numerous, advanced *Poſthumus* to the Crown, aſſigning the Pontificate to *Julus*, who upon the reconciliation aſſumed his Uncle's name for his *Prænomen*, and was called *Sylvius Julus*. It was made a plea againſt him, that he was not of years ſufficient to manage the weighty affairs of a Kingdom; by which it appears that he married very young, having had two Sons before his Fathers death, from the Elder of whom the *Julian* Family deſcended. The Younger, named *Brutus*, proved fatal to both his Parents, for his Mother died in

Child-bed, and at fifteen years of age he by mischance killed his Father at a hunting, for which he was banished by *Posthumus*, and went into *Greece*, where upon sundry occasions he gave such proofs of his valour, as encouraged the poor oppressed *Trojans* to repair to him, and request him to undertake the freeing of them from the *Grecian* Bondage. *Brutus* becomes their Prince, and entering league with *Assaracus* wins two victories of *Pandrusus*. In the first, *Antigonus* the King's Brother, and his friend *Anacletus* were taken Prisoners; in the other, the King himself. Hereupon, by the means of a *Trojan* named *Mempricius*, ensued a peace, whereby *Assaracus* was secured in his Right, and *Brutus* obtained in marriage the King's eldest Daughter *Junogen*, with a Fleet of three hundred twenty four Ships, well provided with all necessaries to transport the *Trojans* and their Families to another Country. The first place he arrived at, was an Island where *Diana* had a Temple, whose Oracle he with his Soothsayer *Gerion*, consults about the success of his Voyage, and receives a propitious Answer. From hence departing, he sailed along the coast of *Africk*, conquering by the way the Pirates of those Seas, and for a fresh supply of provision was forced to land in *Mauritania*, and forrage the Countrey; then passing the Straits of *Gibraltar* came, as *Geffrey of Monmouth* saith, into the *Tyrrhen* Sea. It should seem, the old *British* Writers meant not by that name the Sea of *Etruria*, for the Straits-mouth was out of the way from the *Mediterranean* thither; but they understood some nearer

nearer Seaby it, as appears by *Nennius*, who tells us, that King *Belinus* the Son of *Minocanus* subdued the Isles of the *Tyrrhen* Sea, whereas the *Britans* never used to sail so far as *Oruria* with any considerable Fleets; yet why any Sea between the Straits and *Britain* should be so called, I cannot see. Here *Brutus* met with another Fleet of *Trojans*, commanded by *Chorineus*, who was descended from *Antenor*; him he acquaints with the Answer he had from the Goddess, and prevails with him to joyn with him in his Design. Hence they pass forward through the *Gallick* Sea, and cast Anchors in the River *Loire*, which parted *Aquitaine* and *Armorica*. *Gaul* was at this time governed by twelve Princes, one of whom, named *Grossarius*, had *Pislaivia*, and part of these two Provinces aforementioned for his share, who hearing the arrival of these Strangers in his Dominions, sent out a party to take an account of them. These found *Chorineus* with two hundred men chasing their Master's Deer, and after some angry Expostulations fell to blows, where *Imbert* Commander of the *Gauls* was slain by *Chorineus*, and his men put to flight. *Grossarius* hereat incensed, marches against the *Trojans*, who now were all landed, and ready for the Encounter, which was very sharp; but at last the Victory fell to the new Comers, who wasting the Country at their pleasure, loaded their Ships with spoil and pillage. In this Battel one *Suardus*, a great Nobleman of *Gaul*, lost his life by the hand of *Chorineus*. But now the other Eleven Princes hasten to the succour of their vanquished friend,  
and

and overbearing the Strangers with multitude, beat them to their Camp, and there besiege them: About midnight *Chorineus* gets out with three thousand men, and lodges them in an adjoining Wood till morning, at what time *Brutus* marched into the field, whom the *Gauls* most furiously assail with assured hopes of Conquest, when on a sudden *Chorineus* from the Wood falls in desperately upon their Rear, who seeing themselves engaged both before and behind, and thinking these last had been a new supply brought by Sea, and more in number than they were, began to faint; which their Enemies perceiving redoubled their courages, and charged them so fiercely, that they put them to a total rout. In this fight *Turnus*, the Nephew of *Brutus*, who came from *Italy* with *Chorineus*, was slain, after he had performed incredible exploits, from whom the people of the countrey where the Battle was fought were named *Turones*.

*Brutus* began now to consider, the numbers of his men were shrewdly diminished by these conflicts, whereas the losses of his Adversaries would easily be repaired by fresh recruits, which he could not have, and therefore enquiring the name of the Land, and finding that the place intended him by the Oracle lay beyond it, he re-embarked his Soldiers, and with a prosperous Gale sailed into *Britain*, arriving at *Totnes* in the Province of *Danmonia*, and putting to flight the *Albionians* who opposed his landing. The forementioned war between the *Samotheans* and *Albionians* becoming

ing hereditary had lasted for divers Ages, the former having the better of it, and possessing the best part of the Isle, so long as their Kings kept their residence in *Gaul*, and assisted them in their exigencies; but when *Francus* removed his Court into *Pannonia*, committing the government of *Gaul* to twelve Prefects, whom he likewise ordered to be aiding to his *Samothean* Subjects when they should need their help, they minding nothing more than to establish themselves in their Prefectures, and to secure them to their Posterity, took no care at all of *Britain*; whereby the *Albionians*, who were glad to keep themselves in the craggy and mountainous Moors, while the others were helped from beyond Sea, were emboldened to contend with them in open field. The issue was, that after many bloody Battels both Nations were reduced to such a paucity, that *Diana's* Oracle, when consulted by *Brutus* about the event of his Voyage, is said to have termed this a *Desart Island*, such animosity and hatred was between these two people, though there was room enough and to spare for both. The *Samothceans* having heard of *Brutus* his fame, presently repaired to him, and received him for their King; who to make good the opinion his new Subjects had conceived of him, sought out the *Albionians*, and utterly defeated them, and then gave *Danmonia* to *Clorineus*, from whom the Western part of it was called *Corinnia*, now *Cornwall*. But as they were solemnizing a Festival for joy of their Successes, not suspecting any danger, on a sudden they were  
set

set upon ; and many killed by thirty of the boldest *Albionians* , who since their overthrow had lurked in Caves thereabouts. *Brutus* and *Chorineus* with their company betake themselves to their weapons, and surrounding these Desperadoes slue them all but their Chief, whose name was *Gormagot*, and is reported to have been a Giant of a prodigious height, whose strength *Chorineus* desired to try in wrestling, which he afterwards did by the Sea-side ; in which contest he was so enraged with the pain of his three Ribs which had broke in the struggling, that heaving him up by main strength he cast him violently down a steep Rock into the Sea where he perished. After which to prevent such surprises for the future, they by degrees extirpated his whole Crue ; and this was the end of the *Albionians*, so named from their Founder *Albion*, who are said to have been a Generation of Giants.

*Brutus* thus settled in his new Kingdom, ordained, that all his Subjects both *Samothrans* and *Trojans* should be called *Britans*, and then upon the side of the River *Thames* he built the City *Trinobant* (which the *Welsh* will have to be more rightly named *Troynovant*) for a place of Residence for himself and his Successors : dying, after a happy Reign of four and twenty years, he left his Kingdom to be divided between his three Sons, but reserved the Superiority and Sovereignty to the Eldest which was *Loetrinus*, whose part was better than both his Brothers, and was of him named *Loegria*, as *Camber's* part was named *Cambria*, and *Albanactus*

natus his share *Albania*. This last was invaded and slain by *Humber* King of the *Hunnies*, whose death was soon revenged by *Locrinus* and *Camber*, by whom the *Hunnies* were overthrown and destroyed, and their Prince drowned in his flight. Three Ladies were taken Prisoners by *Humber* in *Germany*, whom he brought with him into *Britain*, one of which called *Estrildis* was a King's Daughter. *Locrinus* intended her for his wife, and therefore carried them all three with him to Court. But *Chorineus* hearing of it, to whose only Daughter and Heiress he had been affianced while his Father lived, came to him, and by menaces compelled him to performe his former Engagement. Yet he still retaining his affection to the Captive Lady who was very beautiful, kept her and her two Companions in a Cave till the death of *Chorineus*, and then repudiating *Guendolena* married *Estrildis*. But this injury was not long unpunished, for the rejected Queen returning into *Danmonia* levied an Army, wherewith she gave Battel to her wanton Husband in *Worcestershire* by the River *Stour*, and victoriously slew him. *Estrildis* here taken was thrown into the River *Severne*, and drowned with her Daughter *Habren*, which she had by *Locrinus*. *Madan*, the Son of *Locrinus* and *Guendolena*, being under age, his Mother governed for him as Guardian fifteen years, and then retiring to a private life, dyed within a short space, whereupon the King gave *Danmonia* to his Uncle *Camber*.

After *Madan* reigned his Son *Mempricius*  
who

who murdered his Brother *Mavlius*, then *Ebo-ractus* or *Ebrauc* the Son of *Mempricius*, *Brute* Sirnamed *Green-shield*, the Son of *Ebrauc*, *Leil* the Son of *Brute*, *Rudibras* the Son of *Leil*, *Bladud* the Son of *Rudibras*, and *Leir* the Son of *Bladud*. This *Leir* had only three Daughters; *Gonerilla*, married to *Maglanns* Prince of *Albania*, descended from *Albanactus*; *Ragana*, married to *Henninus* Prince of *Danmonia*, descended from *Camber*; and *Cordella*, married to *Aganippus* a *Gaulish* Prince, descended from one of those twelve with whom *Brutus* fought, which twelve, after the death of *Galates* the Son of *Wolfheim Sichinger*, had made themselves absolute in their several Provinces, each of them assuming the Name and Title of King, as likewise did the *German* Princes after the death of *Celtes*. *Aganippus* restored King *Leir*, who had been expelled by his other Sons in Law, and he in requital at his death left his Kingdom to *Cordella*, which she ruled worthily while her Husband lived, but after being taken and imprisoned by her Nephews, she killed her self.

The Kingdom must now be divided into two parts, whereof the Southern is allotted to *Cunedu* the Son of *Henninus*, and all North of *Humber* to *Morgan* the Son of *Maglanns*, which Agreement held not long; for *Morgan* not satisfied with his moiety, falls out with his Cousin, who overcomes and kills him, thereby getting the whole, which he leaves to his Son *Ripulo*. To him succeeded his two Sons, one after the other, first *Gorgustus*, then *Sisyllius*, and



and after him *Jago*, Son or Grandson to *Gorgustus*, *Chinimarchus* the Son of *Sifilius*, and *Gorbodugus* the Son of *Chinimarchus*, whose two Sons contended for the Kingdom; but *Ferrea* finding himself the weaker fled into *Guale*, whence returning with such forces as he had procured of *Suardus* one of the Kings there, he was slain in battel by his Brother *Porrex*, who yet enjoyed not the fruits of his victory, being in revenge hereof cruelly murdered as he slept in his Tent by Queen *Videnia*, the Mother of them both, assisted in that bloody design by her Maids. This plunged *Britain* into Civil Wars, and turned the Monarchy into a Pentarchy, under the Governments of *Pinnar* King of *Loegria*, *Rudauc* King of *Cambria*, *Staster* King of *Albania*, *Jevan* King of *Northumbria*, and *Cloten* King of *Cornwall*, whose Father *Chinimarchus* was son to *Prydain*, and Grandson to *Aedhmanur* the son of King *Gorgustus*.

*Dunvallo Molmutius*, the son of *Cloten*, reduced the Land to a Monarchical State again, subduing all his Competitors but *Jevan*, (or *Owen*, as some call him) who terrified by the death of the rest submitted himself; yet the generous Conquerour suffered their Sons to hold under him part of what their Fathers had enjoyed. He is said to be the first that wore a Crown of Gold here. His sons *Belinus* and *Brennus* parted the Island between them after their Fathers death, the Southern moiety with the Sovereignty being assigned to *Belinus* as the Elder, and the Northern to *Brennus*, whom *Cenulphus* King of the *Marini* invaded to his

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own hurt, being vanquished and chased home with shame. *Brennus* herewith puffed up, would no longer stand to the first Agreement; but by the advice of some flattering Incendiaries, sailed to the King of *Norway*, and obtaining his Daughter in Marriage, with a strong Army to make war upon his Brother, who being informed of his design, had seized his Principality into his own hands. The King of *Denmark*, a former lover of the *Norwegian* Princess, arms all his power, and meets this bold *Britan* upon the Sea, where in the heat of the fight a sudden Tempest severs and scatters the Fleets. The *Danish* King having luckily seized the Ship wherein was his beloved Lady, was with two others, making four Ships in all, cast upon the *British* Shore, and there taken and delivered to *Belinus*, while his Fleet made shift to get home; and *Brennus* with his Navy was driven upon the *Gallick* Coasts, nor was it long ere he crossed over to *Northumbria*, and fought with his Brother in the Forrest of *Gal-tres*, but losing the day, and all his Ships but one, fled to *Seginus*, King of the *Senones* and *Allobroges*. *Belinus* now treats with his *Danish* Prisoner, who swearing to become his Liegeman, and pay a yearly Tribute, and leaving Hostages for performance, is dismissed with his Lady. *Brennus* in this time had so far gained the love of *Seginus*, that he bestowed upon him his only Daughter, and dying shortly after, left all to him; so that he thought himself able to deal with his Brother, and getting leave of his Neighbour-Princes to conduct his Soldiers through

through their Countreys, transported them into *Britain*, where the two Brothers being ready to encounter one another, were reconciled by their mother *Conuenna*. They therefore fall to consulting, how they should dispose of those multitudes of Warriours that were raised and brought together on both sides, and resolve to purchase Renown by conquering foreign Nations. Passing into *Gaul* they easily induced these people to joyn with them in their Enterprises, being thereto encouraged by the former prosperous successes of *Sigovesus* in *Germany* and *Pannonia*, and of *Beliovesus* and *Elitorius* in *Italy*. Having now greatly increased their numbers and strength, it was judged fit to divide their Forces, and part asunder.

*Brennus* enters *Italy*, having *Aruns* an inhabitant of *Clusium* for his Guide over the *Alps*, and at his instigation besiegeth that City. *Aruns* did this, because he could not otherwise be revenged upon *Lucumo* a potent Citizen, who had abused his Wife. The *Clusines* crave help of the *Romans*, who send three Sons of *Marcus Fabius Ambustus* to *Brennus*, to try if fair words might avail any thing in the behalf of their Friends. But these hot-spirited Youths taking offence at the Answer they received, forgot the duties of Mediators and Ambassadors, and encouraging the besieged to make a Sally, put themselves in the head of their Troops, in which Action *Quintus*, one of the Brothers, slew a great Commander of the *Gauls*. This was a violation of the Law of Nations, for which *Brennus*, having in vain demanded their

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persons of the Senate, marches towards *Rome*, and takes the City, having first defeated their Army near the place where the River *Alia* runs into *Tibur*. They that escaped from the City and the Battel fled to the City of *Veij*, and afterwards under the conduct of *Camillus* (who before was banished to *Ardea*, but now made *Dictator*) relieved those Senators which still held out the *Capitol*, who compelled by famine had newly bought their lives, and were paying the Gold. *Brennus* had received the greatest part when *Camillus* came upon him, and worsting him in a tumultuary skirmish forced him to quit *Rome*, and following the Enemy fought a pitcht battel with him eight miles off in the *Gabine Way*, where after a sharp dispute the *Romans* prevailed, and the valiant *Brennus*, with all his *Gauls* and *Britans*, lost their lives upon the spot, not one escaping, as

*Dec. 1. lib. 5.* *Livy* writes, to carry the news. Here was most of the Gold regained, the rest being a long time after recovered by *Livius Drusus*, *Propraetor* of *Galia Cisalpina*, which at the first appearance of the *Dictator* had been sent away for *Tuscany*, (where the *Gauls* had then divers Colonies) with some Troops to guard it, who hearing the loss of their Companions entred into the Service of the Tyrant *Dionysius*. *Belinus* had better fortune, and subdued *Pannonia*, where he settled the *Gauls* and most of his *Britans*, married his Daughter *Cambra* a warlike Lady to *Antenor* King of the *Sicambrians*, and returning home with Honour died in peace. Next to him reigned his Son *Gorguntius*, who slew

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flew the *Danish* King, and conquered his country, because he refused to pay the promised Tribute. Then *Guiteline*, Son to *Gorguntius*, and Husband to the Learned Queen *Martia*; *Sifilius* Son to *Guiteline*, *Chiomarus* Son to *Sifilius*, *Danius* Brother to *Chiomarus*, and *Morindus* Son to *Danius* by his Concubine *Tangustella*, by whom the King of the *Morini* invading this Land was overthrown, and slain. This victory he used cruelly, putting all to the Sword that were taken. *Morindus* is said to have aided the King of *Orkney* against *Basannus* King of the *Sicambrians*, but lastly adventuring to fight singly with a Sea-monster, he was devoured by it, the Monster dying presently after of the wounds he had given it. After his death the Kingdom was divided between his five Sons; *Gorbonian*, *Archigallo*, *Elidurus*, *Eugenius*, and *Peridurus*. Of these, *Gorbonian*, a just Prince, dyed peaceably, and was succeeded by his Son *Regin*: *Archigallo* for Tyranny was expelled by his Nobles, who gave his Kingdom to his Brother *Elidurus*, through whose intercession he was restored, and reigned afterwards very nobly, parting his Principality at his death between his two Sons, *Morgan* and *Eueon*. But *Elidurus* found not the same kindness from his other two Brothers, who took him prisoner, and shared his Province between them, till *Eugenius* dying first, and then *Peridurus*, he again recovered his Kingdom, and left it to his Son *Gerontius*. *Edwal* the Son of *Eugenius* or *Owen*, and *Runo* the Son of *Peridurus*, succeeded their Fathers likewise in their Provinces.

*In vita A-  
gric.*

Thus was *Britain* cantoned into sundry parcels, besides, that the Descendents of those Princes who acknowledged the Sovereignty of *Dunvallo* and his Successors hitherto, now renounced all manner of Subordination. Which caused *Tacitus* to write of the *Britans* thus: *Heretofore they were governed by Kings, now they are drawn by petty Princes into Partialities and Factions.*

After *Gerontius*, reigned his Son *Cadellus*, (for the *British* History takes no notice of the Posterity of the other Princes.) Then followed *Calus* the Son of *Cadellus*, *Porrex* the Son of *Calus*, *Cberinus* the Son of *Porrex*, whose three Sons shared their Father's Inheritance between them. Their names were *Fulgentius*, *Eldadus*, and *Anarogens*. To this last succeeded his Son *Urianus*, after whom reigned these Kings in a direct line from Father to Son: *Elind*, *Clidacus*, *Clotennus*, *Gorguntius*, *Merianus*, *Bladud*, *Capys*, *Owen*, and *Sisillius*, who made another partition between his two Sons, *Blegored* and *Archivallo*; *Eldon* the Son of *Archivallo* ruled after his Father, and then followed in a lineal Succession *Redion*, *Rodericus*, *Sawyl* (surnamed *Penissel*), *Pyrrhus*, *Caporius*, *Gilquellus* (surnamed *Minocannus*), and *Belinus*; he by his valour much enlarged his Hereditary Dominions, for which he was entitled *The Great*. For this is that *B. M. Beli Maur*, so famous among the *Cambrian* Genealogists. He had three Sons, whom in his old age (for he lived till the first coming of *Cæsar*) he assumed as Partners in his Kingdom, assigning each of them a Province with

with Regal Authority and Title. *Immannentius* had the *Trinobantes*, and was Sirnamed *Lbud*, that is to say, *Russet* or *Tawny*, it being usual with the *Britans*, both ancient and modern, to impose Names and Surnames from colours. *Caswallan* had the *Cattienchiani*, and is by *Dion Cassius* called *Suellan* corruptly for *Cassuellan*. And indeed it is very likely, that the same causes which lost us so many Books of that excellent Author, might make some corruptions in them that were left; unless we shall think *Suellan* or *Swallan* was his true name, *Cas* being a Præaddition taken from the *Cassii*, the chief Sept of the *Cattienchiani*, as *Cattimarus*, *Tentoboeus*, and *Decebalus*, had the beginnings of their Names from the *Catti*, *Tentones*, and *Daci*; though afterwards the name of *Swallan* grew out of use, and *Caswallan* was used in its stead in honour of this Prince. *Nennius* I conceive had *Kent*, and might be the Father of *Cyngetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*.

These three Princes acknowledged a subordination to their Father *Belinus*, whom *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* will have to be dead some years before the *Romans* arrived here, vainly esteeming it a disparagement to *Lbud* to reign under his Father, and aiming to give *Caswallan* the entire honour of managing all the war from the first beginning; and therefore makes, that *Belinus*, which then lived, to be *Caswallan's* General and Counsellor, not his Father, contrary to *Nennius*, who expressly terms him, King of the *Britans*. And *Henry* of *Hunting-*

son will needs have him to be his Brother, and *Cambden* takes him for *Casswallan* himself, contrary to the *Cambrian* Genealogists, who all consent that he was his Father.

Thus far have we waded through the *Meandrian* Intrigues of Antiquity from *Samother*, obtruding nothing upon the Reader's belief of this that we have taken either from *Annins* of *Viterbo*, or *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*; though both those Authors have been followed and owned by some Learned men. Neither is there any thing herein more incongruous or incredible, than what the *Greek* and *Roman* Writers have delivered concerning the Originals of their Nations, which things are yet allowed a place in many Authentick Historians and Chronologers. What follows, comes from the hands of more approved Authors.

In the year of the World's Creation, Three Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety five, according to the common Computation, *Pompey* and *Crassus* being Consuls the second time, *Caius Julius Caesar* having now by Conquests over-run *Gaul*, out of an innate desire of Glory, allured also, as *Suctonius* saith, with hope of Pearls, which as he was informed were ingendred and gathered in the Creeks of the *British* Sea, and being incensed against the *Britans* for sending both Naval and Land supplies to his Enemies, and entertaining such as run from him, took up a resolution to make the Puissance of *Rome* known to these Islanders; which being discovered by Merchants, some particular States sent Ambassadors to him, promising



to put in Pledges, and yeild obedience to the *Roman* Empire. *Cesar* commending their Prudence, and exhorting them to continue in the same mind, sends them back with *Comius* in their company, whom he had made King of *Artois*, giving him instructions to work them to a fuller submission, and prepare them to give him a quiet admillion with his forces into their Countrey. Hereupon the *British* Princes joyn to oppose him, of whom *Geffrey* nameth these, *Caswallan*, *Androgeus*, and *Tenerantius*, with *Crederus* King of *Albania*, *Guitelus* of *Venedotia*, and *Britael* of *Demetia*. *Lhud*, as he writes, (though falsely) was dead some years before, and therefore is not here mentioned; and King *Belinus* (as I said before) is only brought in to be his Son's General.

*Cesar* having gained what knowledge he could of the *British* coast from *C. Volusenus*, whom he had sent out to descry it, embarques two Legions in eighty Ships of burthen, and some Gallies, and endeavours to land in *Kent*. Here *Dolobellus*, General to King *Belinus*, (as appears by *Nennius*, who calls him his Proconsul) stood ready to receive him, and performed his part so bravely, that the noble *Roman* confessed, the terror of such resolute opposition made his Veteran Soldiers forget their wonted valour. But in the end they gained the Shore, and put the *Britans* to flight with extraordinary slaughter. *Cesar* is brought in by *Julian* in Caesarib. attributing to himself the honour (if it be at all an honour to that person which he sustained) of being the first that left his Ship, and took

Lib. 4. de  
bello Galli-  
co,

Land; but this were to make him not understand what became him; and he acknowledges it was the Eagle-bearer of the tenth Legion. *Cæsar* marching forwards encamps upon a great Plain, supposed to be *Barham-Down*, where he beheld the dispersion and loss of a considerable part of his Fleet by the violence of an unexpected storm. *Comius* found not such entertainment as he expected, being imprisoned as a Spy by the *Britans*, who were wise enough to perceive, that the *Romans* aimed at more than they should be willing to grant; yet finding by the late conflict that there was an apparent inequality in the match between the *Roman* and *Britain*. Arms and discipline, they judged it convenient to make their best termes, and submit; to which end they dispatcht Ambassadors to him, and with them sent back *Comius*, thinking by the one to moderate his anger, and by the other in consequence to procure a peace; which they obtained the easier, by reason of the late Wrack, and the approach of Winter, yet were enjoined to deliver Hostages. But understanding his want of Horsemen, and the losses he had sustained by the Tempest, they took courage again, and flew to Arms.

About a thousand Horsemen were coming after him in eighteen Ships, which being got within view of the Camp, were driven by a sudden storm, some back to the *Gallick* coast, others upon the Western part of the Island, from whence they had much ado to recover the Continent again; and those Ships that  
were

were with him fared as ill, for the Gallies which were drawn up to the Shore were filled with the Tide, and the Ships of burden that lay at Anchor were so shaken with the Tempest, that they were almost rendred unserviceable. The seventh Legion being sent out to fetch in Corn, was set upon by the *Britans*, and in danger of being cut off, if *Cæsar* had not seasonably come to the rescue, who contenting himself with putting his Enemies to a stand, considering it was not now a fit time to offer Battel, while his men were scarce recovered of so late a fear, only keeps his ground for a while, and soon after returns to his Camp. The *Britans* giving themselves out for Victors, sent straight to all the neighbouring States for more forces, and getting together a great multitude drew towards the *Romans*; but *Cæsar* encouraging his Soldiers received these Guests with a battel before his Camp, put them to rout with slaughter, and burnt and laid wast all round about. Daunted with this ill success they again crave peace, which he granted them, but withal severely reprov'd them for their breach of faith, and imposed a double number of Hostages to be sent after him into *Gaul*, whither the season of the year required him to hasten; so that (all his Ships but twelve being by this time made able to abide the Sea, by incessant labour of the Soldiers) he hoisted sail about midnight, and arrived safely with all but eleven Ships of burden upon the Continent; these not keeping their course landed at a Port of the *Morini*, who would have put them to the sword in hopes

hopes of prey, if *Cæsar* hearing of their peril had not sent his Horsemen to fetch them off, The Senate advertised of these passages by his Letters, decreed a solemn Procession and Supplication of twenty dayes, and himself ordering *Labienus* to chastise the rebellious *Morini*, went to *Rome*, as he used to do every Winter, to look after his concernments there.

About this time died King *Belinus*, having reigned forty years, yet did not his death hinder the *Britans* from celebrating a solemn Festival in *Trinovant*, for joy of *Cæsar's* departure. But here fell out an unlucky accident, which proved of very ill consequence. As the Youth were exercising themselves at Martial sports, it chanced that two young Noblemen fell out; the one, named *Hireldas*, is by *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* said to be Nephew to *Caswallan*; the other, named *Evelinus*, to *Mandubratius*: *Henry* of *Huntington* saith they were their Sons. In this quarrel *Hireldas* was slain by *Evelinus*, whom *Caswallan* would therefore have had to be put to death; but *Mandubratius* prevailed with his Father *Immannentius* to protect him. *Caswallan* thought it too difficult a matter to contest at that time with his Brother in his own Royal City, he departs therefore, but quickly returns with strong Forces which he had in readines, kills *Immannentius*, seizes the greatest part of his Kingdom, and compells *Mandubratius* to flee for safety of his life into *Gaul*. *Nennius*, who adhered so faithfully to him in his war against the *Romans*, may seem likely to have sided with him now, there being a grudge between

between him and *Immanentius*, for going about to change the name of *Trinovant* to *Caer* \* *Lib. 1.*  
*Lud*, as the \* *Monmouth* Writer tells us. *cap. 10.*

These proceedings of *Casswallan* allarm'd the Neighbour-States, who thereupon took up Arms against him. And thus were the *Britans* embroiled in Civil wars, not fearing belike *Cæsar*'s return, whose hasty departure they looked upon as little better than flight, and thought he was as desirous to leave them, as they were to have him, and therefore all the States but two neglected the sending of their Hostages after him.

Here now some of those that are so earnest to derive our *Britans* from *Troy*, might argue, that the forementioned Martial Sports were for the solemnizing of King *Belinus* his Funeral, which was certainly a custom of the *Trojans*, as may be evinced out of *Virgil's Æneids*, where *Lib. 5.* *Æneas* causeth the Obsequies of his Father *Anchises* to be celebrated with such Exercises: and the like appears there to have been done upon the noble *Hector's* account, where the Poet speaks thus of one *Dares*.

*Idemque ad tumulum quo maximus occubat*  
*Hector*  
*Victorem Butem immani corpore qui se*  
*Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,*  
*Perculit, & fulvâ moribundum extendit*  
*arenâ.*

The mighty *Butes* at great *Hector's* Tomb  
 Of *Amycus* the Champion's kindred, come

In

In quest of Honour from *Bebrycian* Land  
By him was quell'd and laid along the  
strand.

*Cæsar* was now come back from *Rome*, and readily receives *Mandubratius* into his protection, resolving upon a second expedition into *Britain*, as not being well satisfied with the success of the former. His Legats had spent the Winter much better and wiser than the *Britains*, in providing a strong fleet, which the others took no care to do. They had in all probability sustained an irreparable loss in that famous Sea-fight, wherein the *Veneti* with a Navy of two hundred and twenty good Ships of Oke engaged *D. Brutus*, all which were there lost but a very few, who escaped by the benefit of the night. The greatest part of this Fleet are judged to have been sent from hence to aid the *Veneti*, by *Mr. Seiden* in his *Mare clausum*, where he layes down solid reasons for his opinion. Indeed the *Roman* Writers make more frequent mention of a sort of Ships by this people used, of which the Keels and Footstocks, or upright Standards were made of slight Timber, the rest of the body framed of Oliers, and covered over with Leather. But that they had better Ships, fit for any Sea-service, appears by *Gildas*, who could not else have blamed them for not encountering the *Romans* with a war-like Navy; though afterwards the use of them was interdicted by the Conquerours, and only the other sort allowed them. *Cæsar* spurred forward by his own inclinations, and *Mandu-*  
*bratius*

*brutius* his solicitations, embarkes again with a much greater power than before, in a Navy of eight hundred Ships, and lands at the same place without opposition, the *Britans* who had been there to resist him (as was afterwards known) being frighted away with the greatness of his Fleet. Presently he encamped, and then leaving *Q. Atrius* with ten Cohorts, and three hundred Horse to guard his Ships and Baggage, marches up into the Countrey about twelve Miles, and by the side of a River, supposed to be the *Stour*, set upon the *Britans*, who received him courageously, but were at last forced to take to the Woods, where was one of their old Fortifications, whereof all the Entrances were barred up with great Trees felled for that purpose, and laid overthwart one another; but the seventh Legion locking all their Shields together like a Roof close overhead, having raised a Mount, entred the Wood, and drove them out, whom they pursued not far, the ways being unknown to them, and the Evening approaching, which was better spent in pitching and fortifying their Camp. The next day *Cesar* sent out three parties to pursue the *Britans*, of whom the hindmost were yet in sight, when intelligence was brought by Horse purposely sent from *Q. Atrius*, that his Navy was terribly Wrackt by a Tempest the night before, many of his Ships being utterly spoiled, and almost all of them shrewdly shattered. Hereupon he recalls those Soldiers, and himself in person hastens to the Sea-side. There he sets all his Shipwrights to work, sends for more to *Lapienus*, who  
in

in his absence commanded in chief in *Gaul*, with orders to build more Ships, and with incredible pains of his Legionaries who laboured day and night, brought it to this effect, that all but forty Ships were made servicable, and being haled up to land, were inclosed within one and the same Fortification with the Camp; and so leaving to their defence the same strength as before, he returns to the place from whence he came. There he found ready for him a greater Army of *Britans* than any that had yet come against him; for upon the news of his second arrival with so great Forces, they found a necessity for a speedy composition of their intestine dissensions. And though *Casswallan* had at other times also, during his Fathers life, been at war with divers States that bordered upon him; yet in this exigence, both in regard of his power, and his ability, in Martial Affairs, they all judged him the fittest person for the management of this War, and in a publick Council elected him their Captain-General. He therefore with his Cavalry and Charioteers entertains *Cesar* with a sharp conflict, but finding his naked *Britans* unable to maintain the fight long against the well-armed Veterans, retreats to the Woods, still turning upon the Pursuers, and cutting many off; and observing his opportunity, when *Cesar* thought there had been an end of fighting for that day, and was employing his men about entrenching, suddenly issued out upon those that kept ward before the Camp, and was in a fair way to have put them to the sword, if two Cohorts had not been  
spee-



speedily sent to their rescue, who joyning with them, were with other fresh supplies gotten behind the *Britans*. But such an impression of terror was upon them, that *Casswallan* found it no very difficult matter to charge through the midst of them, and carry off his men with safety. In this fight *Nennius* received his mortal wound, having first slain a Tribune, named *Laberius*, whom *Orosius*, *Beda*, and *Monnmetensis* through mistake call *Labienns*. The next morning the *Britans* shewed themselves here and there in small companies upon the Hills, and had some slight skirmishes with their Enemies; but at Noon they fell furiously upon *C. Trebonius*, who was sent out a foraging with three Legions, and all the Horse; these they charged even to the very Legions and their Standards, but were as stoutly received by the *Romans*, who repulsed them, and pressed so hard upon them, that they put them by from their former way of fighting; and giving them no time either to rally, or stand, or descend from their Chariots, gained a compleat victory, with much slaughter of the Assailants in the Battel and pursuit. After this the *Britans* never encountered the *Romans* with their main power, for the greater part of them departed to their several Provinces. *Cesar* then marched to the River *Thames*, which he was informed was no where passable but in one place. To impede his passage, under the water were stuck many sharp Stakes unseen, and others upon the further bank, where good Forces stood embattelled to set upon them in that disorder, which they

they reasonably hoped this Device might put them in. The place retains the name of *Coway Stakes*, near *Oatlands* still. *Nennius* ascribes this to *Dolobellus*, chief Commander now under *Caswallan*, as he had been under his Father before. But all was spoiled by Traiterous Fugitives, and discovered to *Cesar*, who sending over a party of Horse first, ordered his Foot to follow, which they resolutely performed, wading up to the neck with such speed and violence, and fell on so boldly, that they soon put the amazed *Britans* to flight, whom *Polyannus* falsely reports to have been frightened at the sight of an Elephant, with a Turret upon his back. *Caswallan* now despairing of success by open force, resolves to try if he can weary out his Enemy; and therefore retaining with him only four thousand Charioteers, he attends the motions of the *Romans*. By the advantage he had in the knowledge of the Countrey he saved himself from being forced to fight, and as often as their Horsemen went forth, and strayed out in the fields for Forrage or Booty, he sent out his Chariots upon them from the Woods, who slaughtering some, and terrifying others, made them afraid to range abroad; and *Cesar* himself was induced to give strict command, that none should part from the Legions, who in all their march had nothing left them in their way but empty Fields and Houses, which they spoil'd and burnt, the Cattel being before driven away by the *Britans*. In the mean time the *Trinobantes* submit to *Cesar*, requesting him to send their Prince *Mandubratius*

to them, and to protect him against *Caswallan's* violence. Of them *Caesar* required and received forty Hostages, and Corn for his Army, and therewith sent *Mandubratius* to them. The *Cenimagi*, *Segontisci*, *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Cassij*, follow their example, and yield to *Caesar*, who learns by the last that *Caswallan's* chief Town (supposed to be *Vernlam*) was not far off. Thither he speeds, and assaults it in two several places, the *Britans* soon quitting it, of whom many were taken in their flight, and put to the sword. In *Kent*, *Cyngetorix*, *Carrilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*, by *Caswallan's* orders, assail the Roman Camp, but were repulsed by those that were left to guard it, who in a Sally did good execution upon them, and took *Cyngetorix* Prisoner.

*Caswallan* after so many losses finding himself basely deserted by the other States, by means of *Comius* of *Artois*, sought and obtained at *Caesar's* hands a Peace upon these termes, That he should pay a certain Tribute yearly, and no wayes molest *Mandubratius*, or the *Trinobantes*, and that Hostages should be given for the performance, which was accordingly done. And thus the Victor having spent almost all the Summer here, with a great number of Captives returns into *Gaul*, being forced to transport his Army at two several passages, by reason of the loss of Ships, which the forementioned Storm had caused. After this *Caswallan* (whom *Caesar* calls *Cassivellaunus*) reigned seven years, and dyed in peace, having reigned in all nineteen years, eleven with his Father; (as likewise did

*Lhud*) and eight after his death. *Mandubratius* is by *Beda* called *Androgerius*; by *Orosius* and *Monumethensis*, *Androgeus*; and is in the Book of *Triads* reckoned the first of the Three most infamous persons that *Britain* ever bred, as who was not content to have recovered his own, but also procured by his insinuating solicitations the submission of those other Cities, which ruined all the brave endeavours of his Heroick Uncle for his Countreys liberty, who (as *Cæsar* tells us) was *Maximè permotus defectione Civitatum*, Most of all troubled with the Revolt of the States. The *Monmouth* Writer makes this *Androgeus* (in stead of *Comius*) the procurer of his Uncles peace, and the valiant *Scæva* to be his Son, and one of the thirty Hostages (abating ten of the true number,) whereas the Traitor *Vericus* (of whom anon) had been a fitter Son for such a Father; and *Scæva* by better Authors appears to be a *Roman*, and to have been in *Cæsar*'s Service before the delivery of those Hostages: Then he tells us, that *Androgeus* forsook his Principality, and went with *Cæsar* to *Rome*, which is evinced to be false by the injunction laid upon *Casswallan* not to meddle with him. His Brother *Tenevanti* was of a more publick spirit, and would not seek to revenge the wrongs done to his Family by the enslaving of his Countrey, but joyned with his Uncle against the common Enemy, whereby he so won upon him, that dying issueless he left him his Kingdom, which was enlarged by the accession of the Province of the *Trinobantes*. upon the death of *Mandubratius*,

*bratius*, who also had no Children. This King withheld the Tribute, whereupon *Augustus*, about twenty years after *Julius Caesar's* last Invasion, resolved upon an Expedition hither, rather than put up such a contempt from a Countrey of little note in those dayes; but being come into *Gaul*, he there heard news of the Revolt of the *Pannonians*, which diverted him for that time. Seven years after he was coming again, but finding *Gaul* in an unsettled condition he accepted the offers of the *British* Ambassadors, who promised Obedience and Satisfaction for the Tribute detained. But upon fail of payment he the next year prepared for a third Expedition; which to prevent, the *Britains* again send Ambassadors to him, who coming to *Rome*, offered Gifts in the *Capitol*, and sacrificed to the *Roman* Gods, swore him Fealty in the Temple of *Mars*, agreeing to pay Tolls and Customs for all Wares which they transported into other parts, and paid him their Tribute. By this obsequious address *Augustus* was pacified, not being over-ambitious to catch at all opportunities of enlarging his Empire, which he thought was already great enough, as likewise did his Successor *Tiberius*.

To *Tenevanti*, after twenty three years Reign, succeeded his Son *Cunobeline*. *Augustus* was now in peace with all the world, a fit time for our Saviour the Prince of Peace to be born in, at whose very Birth the Devil's Oracles began to cease. For about this time that mighty Emperour, consulting the Oracle about his Successor, received this Answer, as *Suidas* saith.

Παῖς Ἐσραῖς κέλσται με θεοῖς μακρότατον ἀνάσσειν  
 Τόνδε δῆμον προλιπεῖν καὶ Ἄϊδου Ἰνδὸς ἐκείδω,  
 Λοιπὸν ἀπιδί στυγὴν ἐκ Κομῶν ἡμετερέων.

*An Hebrew Child, whom the Best Gods adore,  
 Hath bid me leave these Shrines, and pack to  
 Hell,  
 So that of Oracle I can no more,  
 In Silence leave our Altar, and far:well.*

Hercupon at his coming home, he in the *Capitol* erected an Altar, and thereon in Capital Letters caused this Inscription to be engraven, *HÆC EST AKA PRIMOGENITI DEI*; *This is the Altar of the First-begotten Son of God.*

In *Tiberius* his time the *Britans* kept very fair correspondence with the *Romans*, as may be gathered out of *Tacitus*, from their friendly sending back to *Germanicus* (then warring in *Germany* such of his Soldiers as had been cast upon their Coasts.

*Caligula* intended to invade them, but that by his shittle head, sudden repentance, and foolish attempts against *Germany*, it came to nothing. Yet he came on as far as *Batavia*, where *Adminius*, the Son of *Cunobeline*, being for some offence banished by his Father, was, with those few that accompanied him, by this vainglorious Emperour taken into Protection. Who thereupon bragg'd in his Letters to the Senate, that the whole Island was yielded to him. The issue of this his Expedition was,  
 That

Anno Do.

40.

That he made his Army march embattelled to the Sea-shore over against *Britain*, and commanded them to gather Cockles, Muscles, and other Shel-fishes into their Helmets, terming them the Spoils of the Conquered Ocean; and in memorial of this Exploit he built a high Watch-Tower, which was afterwards named *Brittenbuis*, and then returned to *Rome*, leaving his Enemies, the *Britans* and *German*s, to laugh at his strange folly and madness. *Cunobeline* after a long and peaceable Reign of sixty six years, dyed, leaving behind him divers Sons, *Togodumnus*, (whom the *Britans* call *Guiderius*), *Caradock*, *Adminius*, *Arviragus*, and others. The first of these had reigned many years before with his Father, whom he had but newly interred, when suddenly he found himself necessitated to prepare for his defence against the *Romans*.

42.

Hitherto the *Britans* enjoyed an *αὐτονομία*, the free use and exercise of their own Laws and Customs, only paying a Tribute. But now the Rebellion of some ambitious persons makes way for their more absolute subjection; for being unable to make good their parties against their Princes, they flee to *Rome*, and there find favourable entertainment. Of these one *Bericus* was the principal, who incited *Claudius* to make war upon the *Britans*; who were grown so stout, that they refused to pay the Tribute, because their Fugitives were not delivered up to those that were sent to demand them. *Claudius* sends over *A. Plautius* with an Army, who soon after his arrival overcomes *Caradock* first, and

43.

and then *Togodumnus*, upon which, part of the *Dobuni*, who had been subjected by the *Cattin-clani*, shook off their old Masters, and submitted to him, receiving a Garrison. *Plantius* marches forwards to a River, on the further side of which the *Britans*, who deemed it unpassable without a Bridge, lay careless and secure. The *Germans*, whose custom was to swim armed through the swiftest and violentest Rivers, were sent over first, with orders to strike especially at the Horses, whereby the Chariots might be rendered unserviceable. These were seconded by *Vespasian* and his Brother *Sabinus*, by whom the *Britans* were surprised, and many of them killed, but night coming on hindered further execution. The next morning the *Britans* joyned Battel with them, which continued a long space with doubtful success, till *Sidius Geta*, at the point of being taken, so bestirred himself, that through his valour chiefly the *Romans* obtained the victory. After this another Battel was fought neer the mouth of the River *Thames*, where the *Britans* were again overthrown; though this victory cost the *Romans* dear, many of them being lost, not only in the fight, but in the pursuit too, following the Chase too rashly among the Bogs. *Togodumnus* retreating to *Portchester*, was there slain by *Vespasian*, (who subdued those parts,) which was about two years after *Cannobelines* death. The *Britans* were more enraged than daunted at the death of their King, and *Caradock*, who succeeded, carried on the War with such fierceness, that *Plantius* despairing of Conquest sent word



to the Emperour of the doubtful condition of his Affairs. *Claudius*, glad of this occasion to get himself an Honourable Name, sets forward with strong Forces, and armed Elephants, and coming over joyns with *Plautius*, and marches against the *Britans*, who were so far from fearing him, that they adventured to fight a set Battel with him, but were over-power'd and vanquished. After which *Claudius* took *Camalodunum*, formerly the Royal City of *Adiminus*, (or *Estiminus*, as his name is inscribed in an old Coin,) where he reigned under his Father before his Banishment. Divers Cities submitted hereupon, and were committed to the Government of *Plautius*, the first Proprætor or Lieutenant of *Britain*. *Claudius* for these Successes was several times by his Army saluted *Imperator*, and tempering his Conquests with Clemency, though he disarmed the *Britans*, yet he remitted the Confiscation of their Goods; for which they worshipped him as a God. Having atchieved these Exploits in the space of sixteen dayes, (for he staid here no longer) he departed homewards, and came to *Rome* at the end of six months from his first setting out from thence, entring the City in Triumph. *Plautius* goes on with the relicks of the War, and speeds so well, that it was decreed he should have the less sort of Triumph, called *Ovation*, at his Return, wherein the Emperour honoured him with his company, and gave him the right hand all the way both going and coming. And *Vespasian*, who had fought thirty battels here, (in one of which he had been slain, if he had not

47. not been rescued by his Son *Titus*, ) and had subdued two Nations, and above twenty Towns, together with the Isle of *Wight*, was rewarded with Triumphal Ornaments, and other great Dignities. *Valerius Asiaticus*, *Junius Silanus*, *Sidus Geta*, and others, had marks of Honour conferred upon them. *P. Ostorius* succeeding
50. *Plantius*, was entertained with troubles at his very entrance upon his Charge, for they that had leagued with the *Romans*, or submitted to them, were over-run by the other *Britans*, who encouraged themselves with a conceit of the new Proprætor's unacquaintedness with the Army. But he knowing first Successes to be of great consequence, with his readiest Cohorts advanced against them, whom he soon routed and dispersed, and then fell to disarming them that he suspected, and by placing Garrisons and Forts upon the Rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*, attempted to hemme in so much of the Island as he was concerned to defend. *Sabrina* is granted by all to be *Severn*, but *Antona* is not so well known. *Camden* saith it is the River *Nen* that runs by *Northampton*; but then he will have it to be transcribed amiss for *Aufona*, upon a supposition that the *Britans* called all Rivers *Avon*, and so *Northampton* shou'd be contracted of *Northafandon*. But I cannot see any necessity of blaming the Transcriber here, nor any reason why *Northampton* or *Northanton* may not take its name from *Antona*, since himself allows *Southampton* to be so called from a River of the very same name. The *Icenians*, who had sought the friendship of *Plantius*, disliked the

proceedings of *Ostorius*, and armed against him, with their Confederates, but were overcome, whereby they that wavered were confirmed in their obedience. In this conflict *M. Ostorius*, the Lieutenant's Son, merited a Civick Crown or Garland. The *Cangi* were the next who felt the anger of the *Romans*, by whom their Territory was wasted and harried all over. The Lieutenant was gotten near the Sea-coast which looks towards *Ireland*, when some stirrs among the *Brigantes* brought him back; but those he quickly quieted by seizing and punishing some great ones, who would have incited that people against him, the rest upon his willingness to remit the Commotion departing peaceably to their homes.

But a War with the *Silures* could not be avoided; King *Caradock* in person headed them, who could not be prevailed with by all the Lieutenant's endeavours to have any peace with the *Romans*. Against him therefore *Ostorius* bends all his Force, having given some Cities to a *British* King named *Cogidunus*, to engage him against those that should raise any disturbances while he was dealing with the *Silures*. *Caradock* considering how *Siluria* was hemm'd in between the *Severn* and the Sea, marched into the countrey of the *Ordovices*, who were confederated with him, where all the odds were to his own party; all the difficulties to his Enemies. *Ostorius* follows, and near *Clun*-castle in *Shropshire*, forced him to a Battel, wherein though he and his *Britans* fought stoutly, yet the fortune of *Rome* prevailed:  
Here

51. Here his Wife and Daughter were taken Prisoners, and some Brothers of his yielded themselves; himself escaping to *Cartismandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, was by her command unworthily bound with Irons, and delivered to his Enemies, in the ninth year of the war, and the seventh year of his Reign. Which being made known at *Rome*, all desired to see this Warriour, who had so long held out against their power. Thither he was sent, and at his coming the people were assembled as to a solemn spectacle, and the Emperour's Guard stood in Arms. First passed his Servants, bearing his Trophies won in former Wars; next, his Brothers, Wife, and Daughter; last of all, himself, who coming to the Emperour's Tribunal, without any manner of dejectedness, thus spake to him. "If my moderation in prosperity had been as great as my Nobility and Fortune was, I had come rather a Friend into this City than a Captive, neither would you have disdained to receive me with Covenants of Peace, being a Prince descended of Noble Ancestors, and commanding many Nations. My present estate as it is to me dishonourable, so to you it is glorious. I had Horses, Men, Armour, Wealth, no wonder if I was unwilling to lose them. If you will reign over all, all must obey. If I had sooner yielded and been delivered into your hands, neither had my Fortune nor your Glory been so renowned, and in your severest determining of me both will be quickly buried in oblivion. But if you spare me, I shall be an Example of your  
Cic-

" Clemency for ever. *Cæsar* moved with the bravery of his Carriage, pardoned him with his Wife and Brethren, (and most probably his Daughter too, though forgotten by *Tacitus*,) who being unbound did their reverence to the Emperour, and the Empress *Agrippina*. Then the Senators being called together discoursed of the Shew, and affirmed it to be no less Honourable than when *Scipio* shewed *Syphax*; or *Æmylius*, *Perseus*; or whosoever else exhibited conquered Kings to the people; wherefore the ornaments of a Triumph were decreed to *Ostorius*.

This *Caradock*, Sirnamed *Frichfras*, viz. with the strong Arm, is in the Book of *Triads* named First of the Three most valiant *Britans*; the Roman Writers call him *Caratacus*, *Carastiacus*, *Cataractiacus*, and *Catacratus*: what became of him afterwards, I find not, but I suppose that he did not long survive his entrance into *Rome*; for else it is likely he would have returned to his Kingdom, and in point of Gratitude have restrained his *Silures* from continuing Hostility against the *Romans*.

*Caradock* had one Brother yet at liberty, which was the brave *Arviragus*, who succeeding in the Kingdom soon made the Enemy know, that the *Britans* wanted not a General. He took old *Casswallan's* course, to avoid set Battels, and to watch for Advantages. The Prefect of the Camp with his Legionary Cohorts (who were ordered to build Fortresses in the Countrey of the *Silures*) he surpris'd and killed, with eight Centurions, and many of the stoutest Sol-

Soldiers, and had cut them all off, if speedy Succours had not come from the neighbouring Villages and Castles. Shortly after he fell upon the Forragers, and routed them, and the Troops of Horse that were sent to help them; nor could *Ostorius* stay their flight by sending out some Cohorts lightly appointed, till the weighty Legions coming on, put a stop to the violence of the Pursuers, and made them retreat. After this passed divers Skirmishes, the *Silures* omitting no opportunity, commanded or without command, to assail the Enemy from their Woods and Bogs, being strongly incensed at a Report, that *Claudius* was resolved to extinguish their very Name. They in this heat intercepted two Auxiliary Cohorts, who were foraging too securely to feed the Avarice of their greedy Prefects, and by sending abroad liberal shares of the Spoils and Captives which they took, drew other Nations to joyn with them. These and some other adverse Accidents so troubled *Ostorius*, that worn out with cares and travels he dyed, whom *Avitus Didius Gallus* succeeded in the Lieutenantship. He was dispatched hither in great haste, that the Province might not be destitute of a Governour; yet could not make such speed, but that before his coming the Legion of *Manlius Valens* had been defeated by the *Silures*, who made large excursions into the Roman Pale, till the Lieutenant marching out, kept them somewhat more within their own Bounds.

The *Brigantes* would willingly have engaged in their Countreys cause against *Ostorius* at his

his first coming, if their King *Venutius* could have been induced to own the Quarrel; but he reigning in right of his Wife *Cartismandua*, suffered himself to be wholly guided by her, who judging the friendship of the *Romans* very condu- cible to her designs, restrained the peoples forwardness, and made up the breach with *Ostorius* to his full satisfaction. But growing weary of her Husband, and falling in love with *Vellocatus* who was his Servant and Armour- bearer, she abused her marriage-bed, and la- boured to make the Adulterer King. *Venutius* nettled with these injuries, and the intercepting of his Brother, and some of his nearest Kindred, took Arms against the faithless Queen, and brought her to such Exigencies, that *Didius* was fain to send some Cohorts to her Aid, by whose help she won a Battel of her Husband; and in another conflict *Cassius Nasica* with his Legion had somewhat the better. But *Venu- tius* quickly recruited his Forces, the people flocking to him apace, out of indignation against the Adulterers, whose Treachery to him and *Caradock* had made her generally odious. And so stoutly he maintained the War against the *Romans*, that though they rescued *Cartis- mandua* from his just vengeance, yet he kept possession of the Kingdom in despite of them; so that *Didius* being aged had enough to do to keep up a Defensive War, which he was fain to manage by Deputies, only building here and there a Fortrefs further into the Countrey, that he might seem to enlarge his Province. *Nero* was now Emperour, who but for very shame would

would have withdrawn his Forces out of Britain.

To *Didius* succeeded *Verannius*, who dyed in the first year of his Government, having only made a few Inrodes upon the *Silures*, and left a great Boast behind him, That if he had lived but two years more, he would have conquered all; thereby at his death manifesting his vanity, though while he lived he had carried a great name of precise Severity.

*Suetonius Paulinus* followed him, a Commander of as high a reputation as any of his time; whose beginnings proved so successful, that they emboldned him to attempt the Conquest of *Anglesey*, which was a very populous Isle, and the primary Seat of the *Druids*, who encouraged the people to make a stout resistance: notwithstanding which the *Romans* prevailed, but before they could settle their new Conquest, they were necessitated to return for suppression of a dangerous Insurrection. *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iconi*, dying about this time, according to the flattering custom of that Age, left *Cesar* his Heir with his own two Daughters, thinking it a very politick course to secure his Family from future injuries, but his intendment was basely frustrated; for under colour to oversee and take possession of the Emperours new Inheritance, his Kingdom, House, and Wealth, which was very great, became a prey to Centurions and greedy Officers, the chief of the people were dispossessed of their Estates, his Kinsmen reputed as Slaves, his Daughters despoiled, and his Wife *Boadicia* whipt. Hereupon the



the *Iceni* solicit the other *Britans* (who had matter enough of complaint too, especially the *Triobantes*, who had suffered the like indignities from the Colony of *Camalodunum*) to joyn with them for redress of their common wrongs, and to lay hold on the present opportunity of the Lieutenant's absence in the Isle of *Anglesey*. Thus all on a sudden they flee to arms, under the conduct of *Queen Boadicia*, whom *Tacitus* calls, a Lady of the Royal Blood; whereby it should seem, that *Prasutagus* attained the Kingdom by marrying her. The *Romans* were warned of the approaching danger by sundry Prodigies; yet were not able to prevent it. The angry *Virago* having amassed a numerous Army, hastens to her Revenge, which they of *Camalodunum* fearing, sent to the Procurator *Catus Decianus* for aid, who would not or could not spare them above two hundred men, and those ill armed, who stood the Colony in little stead; for the *Britans* took the Town, and sackt it, putting all to the sword, and destroyed the Temple that had been erected in honour of *Divus Claudius*, together with the Priests named *Sodales Augustales*. *Petilius Cerealis* hastning to the rescue with the ninth Legion, was met by the way and defeated, the Foot all cut off, himself with the Horse escaped to the Camp, and saved themselves within the Fortifications. *Suetonius* hearing of these things marched straight to *London*, which he intended to make the Seat of War. But considering the paucity of his numbers, and the disastrous rashness of *Cerealis*, he changed

ged his resolution, and notwithstanding the cries and prayers of the Inhabitants, quitted the place, which was presently taken and sackt by the *Britans*, as also was *Verulamium*, above seventy thousand *Roman* Citizens and Associates perishing in this Commotion. *Decianus* (whose Exactions had been a grand incentive to these sirs) was fled into *Gaul* as a place of greater safety. But the Lieutenant having gotten together about ten thousand men, and chosen a very advantageous place for his purpose, resolved now to try the issue of a Battel, wherein the *Britans* were overthrown, with the loss of eighty thousand men. *Cerealis* and his Horsemen had their share in the honour of this Victory, which made some amends for their former miscarriage. But *Penius Posthumus*, Camp-Master of the second Legion, having contrary to the discipline of War disobeyed, when he was sent for, and thereby defrauded his Soldiers of their parts of Glory in this success, for very grief and shame slew himself. The *Britans* intended, as *Dion* saith, to give another Battel, if they had not been hindred by the death of *Boadicia*; who made her self away by poyson. Yet *Cæsar* thought fit to augment his Forces by sending Recruits out of *Germany*, whereby the ninth Legion was again supplied.

61. Virtue never wants Detractors, and so *Suetonius*, having done such eminent Services for the Emperour, was yet, through the calumnies of *Julius Classicianus*, who succeeded *Decianus* in the Procuratorship, and upon the loss of some few Gallies upon the Shore, and the Gally-

Gally-slaves in them, discharged from his Lieutenantship; though *Polycletus*, Nero's Freedman, who was sent to take an account of the business, could find nothing of any consequence against him, but that he was too severe to the Conquered, which his Accusers said obstructed the Settlement of the Province.

*Petronius Turpilianus* succeeded him, who only kept things as he found them, whom *Trebellius Maximus* followed. Against him *Roscius Calius*, Lieutenant of the twentieth Legion, raised such a Mutiny, that finding his interest in the Army too weak to master him, he repaired with his Friends and Followers to *Vitellius* in Germany, and followed him in his Enterprizes, having obliged him formerly by sending over eight thousand men to *Hordeonius Flaccus* for his Service. In the mean time Britain was governed by the Lieutenants of the Legions, among whom *Roscius Calius*, as the boldest, bore the greatest sway.

*Vellius Bolanus* was sent by *Vitellius* to succeed *Trebellius*, in whose time nothing memorable passed. All this while *Vennutius* with his *Brigantes*, and the *Silures*, held out, who had not joyned with *Boadicia*, as either looking upon himself as slighted by her, or else disliking her womanish and impotent way of management. Him I conceive to be the same whom others call *Arviragus*, and his intercepted Brother to be *Caradock*, and *Cartismandua* to be *Genissa*, whom *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* will have to be the Daughter of *Claudius*, possibly by Adoption.

70. But *Vespasian* coming to the Empire, sent his-  
ther *Petilius Cerealis* in the room of *Bolanus*,  
who fought many Battels with *Venutius*, and  
some bloody, conquering or wasting the grea-  
test part of the *Brigantes*; and his Successour  
74. *Julius Frontinus* was so successful against the  
*Silures*, that he forced them to acknowledge  
the Sovereignty of the Roman Empire.

75. About this time *Roderick*, King of the *Picts*,  
came from *Scandia* to *Ireland*, and by the *Scots*  
there inhabiting was directed to *Albania*, where  
he and his men were willingly received by the  
*Caledonians*, who then expected to be invaded  
by the *Romans*, and therefore looked upon these  
new-come Guests as a seasonable Succour, and  
found their Assistance very useful in the ensuing  
War.

79. *Julius Agricola* followed *Frontinus*, who at  
his first arrival was entertained with unwel-  
come Tidings; for the *Ordovices* had defeated  
a Squadron of Horse which lay in their Bor-  
ders, with such a slaughter, that very few esca-  
ped. But this was cruelly revenged by the new  
Lieutenant, who marching thither massacred  
the greatest part of the Nation; then invaded  
and conquered the Isle of *Mona*, or *Anglesey*.  
After which *Agricola* turning his Forces North-  
ward, made the rest of the *Brigantes* (who re-  
mained unvanquished by *Cerealis*) give Hosta-  
ges, and admit Garrisons; as likewise did the  
*Maeata*, to which they were induced by the ge-  
nerosity of his Demcanour, as well as the power  
of his Arms. That narrow partition of ground  
from *Glotta* to *Bodotria*, (now the *Frisbs* of *Dun-*  
*britton*

*britton* and *Edenborough*) which divides the *Mæata* from the *Caledonians* and *Antiscots*, he fortified with Garrisons and Castles; and furnished that part of *Britain* which lyeth against *Ireland* with Forces, in hope of atchieving something upon that Island when he had done with this, to which end he gladly received a certain *Irish* Prince expelled by civil dissension, and under colour of kindness retained him, till a fit occasion should serve. These his proceedings caused the people beyond *Glotta* and *Bodotria* to look about them, especially the sight of his Navy, which he had manned out to search the Creeks and Harbours of their Countrey, alarmed them, as though now the Secret of their Sea were disclosed, and no refuge remained if they were overcome. The *Caledonians* therefore assault his Castles, for whose relief the Lieutenant advances, dividing his Army into three parts; which advantage the *Britans* quickly spying united their Forces, and in the dead of night set upon the ninth Legion, which they were likely to have cut off, if *Agri-cola* had not come seasonably to their assistance, notwithstanding which the *Caledonians* fought valiantly for a good while, but were at length overpower'd, and driven out of the field. About this time a Cohort of the *Ulpians*, levied in *Germany*, and sent over into *Britain*, having slain a Centurion and certain Soldiers among their Maniples, and set over them for direction in discipline, fled and embarked themselves in three Gallies, compelling the Masters of the Vessels to execute their charge, and only one

doing his Office, the other two being suspected were slain; so putting off to Sea, they were driven uncertainly hither and thither, sometimes landing and skirmishing with the *Britans* for Booty, and were at last reduced to such misery, that they were fain to eat one another, first the weakest, then as the lot lighted. Thus having been carried round about *Britain*, and lost their Galleys for want of Pilots, they were seized by the *Suevians* and *Frisians* for Pirates and Rovers, and being sold for Slaves from Master to Master, some of them happened into the hands of *Romans*, among whom they grew into a Name by relating their so strange Adventure. *Agricola* increasing his Army with the addition of many *Britans*, more faithful to him than to their Country, marches up further into *Caledonia*, and on the declining of the Hill *Grampius* (now *Grantz-bain*) finds his Enemies lodged to the number of thirty thousand, to whom the courageous Youth, and even the Old men that were yet vigorous, and had gained Renown in former Services, daily flocked. *Galgacus*, the Son of *Liennacus*, Prince of the *Caledonians*, reckoned in the Book of *Triads* for the second of the three Illustrious *British* Heroes, was Commander in chief. *Agricola* having sent his Fleet before to distract the *Britans* by frequent and uncertain Landings, and to do them what other mischief they could, charged valiantly upon them, and was received with equal courage, whilst the one side fought for life and liberty, the other for honour and conquest. The man-

manner of the Fight is excellently described by *Tacitus* ; the success in short was this, That the *Britans* after a stout resistance were vanquished with the loss of ten thousand men, and on the *Roman* part were slain three hundred and forty, and among them *Anlus Atticus* Captain of a Cohort. The poor *Caledonians* after this Overthrow forsake and burn their Habitations, and the *Roman* Scouts meet with nothing but Silence and Desolation. The Summer was almost at an end ; and therefore the Lieutenant brings his victorious Army into the borders of the *Horrestians*, (so called for *Horeskians*, or *Areskians*, because dwelling upon the River *Eske*.) and receives of them Hostages, and commands the Admiral of his Navy to sail about *Britain*, by whom it was first found to be an Island, and the Isles of *Orkney* discovered and subdued. Himself with slow Marches to awe the new conquered Nations with the very stay of his Passage, disposes his Army into Winter-quarters, and the Fleet having finished their Voyage, return to the Port, which in *Tacitus* is, through frequent Transcriptions, corruptly written *Trutulensis*, as *Beatus Rhenanus* saith, for *Rhutupensis*. As *Agricola* was one of the best Generals of his time in the world , so was he also a Prudent and Politick Governour; first, he reformed his own Family, not permitting his Attendants or Followers to sway or meddle in Publick Affairs; then the Army, by electing Officers, not for Bribes or Affection, but for Virtue and Merit; next he took care for the observing of Equity, and corrected all those

those petty Abuses in the collecting of Tributes, and Exactions, which are usually more grievous than the Burden it self; the people rude and scattered, and therefore prone upon every occasion to War, he so perswaded, as to build Temples, Houses, and places of publick resort, the principal men's children he caused to be educated in the way of Learning; and by commending the wits of the *Britans* above the *Gauls*, made them affect the comptness of the *Roman* Language; then he brought them to imitate the *Roman* fashions for Attire, and so by little and little the incitements and materials of Luxury, stately Edifices, Baths, and sumptuous Banquets, grew to be in request among them. By these means the Nation was softned, and in a manner pleased with their Servitude.

86.

In all probability, if *Agricola* had continued in his Government, he had subdued the whole Island; but the Emperour *Domitian* envying his Glory recalled him, sending in his place *Sa-lustius Lucullus*, whom he afterwards put to death, because having devised certain Spears or Lances of a new fashion, he had called them after his own name, *Luculleans*. Soon after, as is collected from a Preface of *Tacitus* to the first of his Histories, the *Britans* freed from the fear of *Agricola*, who was poysoned with the Emperour's privity, again betook themselves to Arms, at what time the Name of *Arviragus* was famous at *Rome*, as appears from *Juvenal*, who brings in *Fabritius Veiento* thus flattering *Domitian*.

Regem



*Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno  
Excides Arviragus.—*

Some King thou shalt take Captive, or shalt  
make  
*Arviragus* his *British* Throne forsake.

This valiant King, after a long Reign, from the time of *Claudius* to the latter end of *Domitian*, (whom *Juvenal* and *Ansonius* style, *Bald Nero*) dying, left his Kingdom to his Son *Marinus*, whom the *Britans* call *Menrig*.

By this time the *Christian* Religion was planted in sundry parts of *Britain*. In the Chronicle attributed to *Flavius Dexter*, and in the Epistle of *Hugh*, a *Portugal* Bishop, to *Maurice* Archbishop of *Bracara*, we read, that *St. James* the Son of *Zebedee* came hither; and the Fragments ascribed to *Heleas Caesar Augustanus* tell us, that his Mother *Salome*, and his Father *Zebedee* (whom they confound with *Aristobulus*) were here also. This *St. James* at his return to *Jerusalem* was put to death by *Herod Agrippa*. *Nicephorus Callistus* writes, that *Simon Zelotes* (called also the *Cananite*, from his Birth-place, *Cana of Galilee*) came into *Britain*, where he was crucified and buried, as *Dorotheus* in his *Synopsis*, and the *Greek Menologies* have it, which latter assign the tenth day of *May* for his Martyrdom. *Thomas Dempster*, a *Scotch* Historian, saith, that *St. Barnabas* came into the North part of *Britain*, now called *Scotland*, and there Baptized *Beatus*, the Apostle of the *Helvetians*.

*Ecclef. Hist.*  
*lib. 7. cap.*

48.

*Hist. Ecclef.*  
*Scot. lib. 2.*  
*num. 159.*

*Aristobulus*, Brother to *St. Barnabas*, (mentioned by *St. Paul* in his Epistle to the *Romans*) is by the same *Dorotheus* recorded to have been Bishop of *Britain*; which is confirmed by the Suffrage of the *Greek Menologies*, who assign the fifteenth day of *March* for his Martyrdom, which here he suffered, in the second year of *Nero*, according to the Fragment of *Heleas Caesar Augustanus*. *Venantius Fortunatus*, and *So-*  
*comment. de* *phronius* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, say, that *St Paul*  
*Petro &* *Paulo*, ad *as much of St. Peter*, adding, that he tarried  
*diem Jan.* here a long time, and converted many Nations,  
 39. settled their Churches, and ordained Bishops,  
 Priests, and Deacons. *Isidore* and *Freculphus*  
 say, that *St. Philip* the Apostle came into *Gaul*  
 and preached there, from whence he sent over  
 hither, in the year Sixty three, twelve Disciples,  
 of whom *Joseph* of *Arimashea* was of greatest  
 note, to whom *Arviragus* gave a certain place  
 named *Inis vitrin*, called also *Avalon*, and *Gla-*  
*stonbury*, where they are said to have led an  
 Eremitical life, and to have built a Church in  
 honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and to  
 have had other Lands bestowed upon them by  
*Marius* and *Celus*. This is accounted the an-  
 cientest Church of *Britain*, and was afterwards  
 much revered and enriched by many Kings  
 and Princes, as appears by *William* of *Malmes-*  
*burie's* History of the Antiquities of *Glastonbury*,  
 and by King *Henry* the Second's Charter gran-  
 ted to the new Church there; in the year one  
 Thousand one Hundred and eighty five, (which  
 was termed *Magnum Privilegium*, and is to be  
 seen

seen among the *Archiva* in the Tower of London,) and by many other Writers. *Pudens* and *Claudia*, mentioned by *St. Paul* in the end of his second Epistle to *Timothy*, are credibly thought to be the same with *Anulus Pudens*, and *Claudia Rufina*, whom the Poet *Martial* celebrates, (which *Claudia* was a British Lady, and by some Writers thought to be King *Caradock's* Daughter, mentioned by *Tacitus*;) and *Linus*, the first Bishop of *Rome*, mentioned also in the same Epistle, is by *Clemens*, in his seventh book of the Apostles Constitutions, said to be their Son; and *Petrus Equilinus* gives them two chap. 47. other Sons, *Timotheus* and *Novatus*, and to *Pudens* by another wife named *Sabinella* he gives two Daughters, *Potentiana* (Or *Pudentiana*) and *Praxedis*. This *Timotheus* converted *Lucius* a British Prince, and suffered Martyrdom when the first *Antoninus* was Emperour, and *Pius* Bishop of *Rome*. *Lucius* being Baptized by *Timotheus* about the end of *Evaristus* his Papacy, leaving his Principality, and taking with him his Sister *Emerita* preached to the *Rhatians* and *Bavarians*, became Bishop of *Chur*, where he was Martyred under *Aurelius Antoninus*, as his Sister was at a neighbouring place called *Trimon-tium*.

In *Hartmannus Schedelius* his Chronicle, we find (among those that flourished under *Trajan*) *Taurinus Episcopus Eboracensis*, and *Eutropius Episcopus Cantu*: which some of the *Hagiocleptæ*, or Steal-Saints taking hold of, have endeavoured to perswade the world that the one was Bishop of *York*, and the other of *Canterbury*.

terbury; whereas it is evident from other Authors, that *Eboracensis* is through mistake put for *Ebroicensis*, and *Cantu*: for *Santu*: the one being Bishop of *Eureux* in *Normandy*, the other of *Sainctes* in *Xaintoigne*. But *Britain* was not so barren of Saints that it should need to steal any from other Countreys, and it is justly famous for receiving and preserving the Christian Faith from the very times of the Apostles. *Eusebius Pamphilus*, in his third Book *Εὐαγγελικῆς Ἀποδείξεως*, affirms, that some of the Apostles went beyond the Ocean to the Isles that are called *British*. *Theodoret* likewise, in his Ninth Book *Ἐκλογῶν παθρημάτων διερρηδτικῆς*, reckons the *Britans* expresse among those Nations to whom the Apostles themselves had preached. Before these, *Tertullian* tells us, That those places among the *Britans* which yielded the *Romans* no access, were now subdued unto Christ. And *Origen* in his Fourth Homily upon *Ezekiel*, and in his Sixth Homily upon the first Chapter of *St. Luke*, confirms the Antiquity of Christianity in *Britain*. *Gildas*, after reciting *Boadicia's* insurrection, (whom he calls the *Deceitful Lionsess*;) and the quelling of it by the *Romans*, informs us, That between the latter end of the Reign of the Emperour *Tiberius*, and the victory of *Suetonius Paulinus*, which was obtained about the year of Christ Sixty one, the Christian Religion began to take footing in *Britain*; in the mean time (saith he) Christ the true Sun spreading forth, not from the Temporal Firmament, but from the Castle and Court of Heaven, (which exceedeth all Times) throughout the whole

*Iib. adversus Judaeos, c. 7.*

whole world, his most glorious Light, in the latter end as we know of *Tiberius Caesar's* Reign, (whereas in regard that the Emperour against the will of the Senate threatned death to the Disturbers thereof, Religion was largely propagated without any hinderance,) did first cast on this Island (starving with frozen Cold, and in a far remote Climate from the visible Sun) his gladsome Beams, to wit, his most holy Laws; which although they were received of the inhabitants but with Luke-warm minds, remained notwithstanding fully and entirely in the minds of some, and in others less, untill the nine years Persecution of the Tyrant *Dioclesian*.

What he saith of *Caesar's* threatning death to the Disturbers or Accusers of the Christians, we also find in the fifth Chapter of *Tertullian's Apologeticus*, and in the Chronicle of *Eusebius*, at the last year, or last but one of the Reign of *Tiberius*. Thus early did Christianity enter into this Land, where it was never since totally extinct, though sometimes shrewdly eclipsed.

Some stirs there were in Britain in *Trajan's* time, who being engaged in war with the *Dacians*, and other remote Nations, the Northern people, with the help of the *Picts* and their King *Roderick*, hoped to recover their ancient Bounds, and revenge the overthrows they had received from *Agricola*. Hereupon they invade the Province, but with ill success, for the *Caledonians* are beaten by the *Romans*, and driven to their old Shelters; and the *Picts* are at Stanmore in *Westmorland* vanquished by *Marinus* (who was now leagued with the *Romans*;) and *Roderick* slain;

slain; in memory of which victory the *British* King erected *Reretrofs*, as some conceive.

*Berenchus* is said to have succeeded *Raderick*, who finding himself unable to cope with *Marius*, retired into *Cathness*, and there seated himself and his followers. The *Scottish* Writers pretend, that both their own Nation and the *Picts* were settled in *Britain* long before, and that these people were *Moravians* of *Germany*; but how falsely, is known to any one that is never so little versed in History, seeing those *Moravians* were never heard of before the dayes of the Emperour *Lewis* the *Debonaire*. Neither did *Moravia* in *Scotland* take name from that remote Nation, but from *Mer*, which in *British* signifies the *Sea*, as being a Maritime Province; as *Moravia* in *Germany* took its Name from the River *Mora*, which passes through it. Some reject this Story of *Marius* his Victory; but that which *William* of *Malmesbury* relates in the Prologue of his third Book *De Gestis Pontificum*, seems no contemptible Evidence for it. There is (saith he) in the City of *Lugubalia* (now *Carlisle*) a Dining-Chamber built of Stone, and arched with Vaults, so that no spiteful force of Tempests, nor furious flame of Fire could ever shake or hurt it, (the Country is called *Cumberland*, and the people *Cumbrians*.) in the forefront thereof this Inscription is to be read, *MARII VICTORIÆ*, that is, To the Victory of *MARIUS*.

Here *Camden* thinks fit to acquaint us, how he had learned, that another, making mention of this Stone, saith, it was not inscribed, *Marii Victoriæ*, but *Marti Victori*, that is, To *Victorious MARS*.

M A R S. But that this is clearly contrary to Malmesburie's mind, his words immediately following shew. *What is meant by it, I am at a stand for, unless part of the Cimbrians haply planted themselves here, after they had been driven out of Italy by Marius.* Here, saith Ranulphus Cestrensis in his Polychronicon, William of Malmesbury was deceived, in thinking the Inscription upon this Stone appertained to Marius the Roman Consul, but it is no wonder, seeing he had not read the British Book where it is written of King Marins. Neither indeed could he have read it in Geffrey's History, which was not published when Malmesbury wrote. Lib. 4. cap. 9.

Cneus Trebellius was the next Lieutenant of Britain, that we read of, after Salvstinus Lucullus; and after him Julius Severus, who being called hence by Adrian to suppress the Jewish Rebellion, the Northern Britans, with the Picts, again entred the Province, and so fiercely assailed the Romans and Southern Britans, that the Emperour was fain to come in person to their relief, by whom the Enemies were repulsed, and again forced to betake themselves to their sculking holes, and Adrian approving the policy of Tiberius for girding the Empire within moderate bounds, withdrew the Limit from Agricola's Fence an hundred Italian Miles, (as he had done in the East further, from Tygris to Euphrates,) and erected a Wall of Turf for fourscore Italian Miles in length from Gabrosentum, Spartianus in vita A- now Gateshead, to Carlile, (which should divide the Barbarians and the Romans asunder) driani. strengthened with great Stakes or Piles pitched 132.  
deep

deep in the ground, and fastned together in manner of a Mural or Military mound for defence. And then having reformed many things throughout the Island, triumphantly returned to Rome, and upon his Coin entituled himself *The Restorer of Britain.*

The next Lieutenant here was *Priscus Licinius*, whom *Adrian* afterwards employed in an Expedition against the *Jews*, as appears by an old Inscription.

125. In the year of Christ, one hundred twenty five, dyed *Marinus* the *British* King, to whom succeeded his Son *Calus*, who kept peace with the *Romans*, and paid them their Tribute as his Father had done. In his time the *Brigantes* confederating with the Northern people made Inrodes into *Genunia*, a Neighbour-Province, (which *Camden* thinks should be written *Gennubia*, taking it to be the same with *Guinethia*, or North-Wales,) against whom the Emperour *Antoninus Pius* (by whose Ordinance as many as were in the *Roman* world became Citizens of Rome) sent *Lollius Urbicus* Lieutenant into *Britain*, who subdued them, and fined them with the loss of a good part of their Territory, and driving the Northern Enemies further back, enlarged the Bounds of the *Roman* Province again as far as *Agricola's* Frontier-Fence between

*Paus. in  
Arcad.*

*In vita An-  
tonini Pij.*

144.

*Lib. 36.*

*Glotta* and *Bodotria*, building there (as *Julius Capitolinus* saith) another Wall of Turfs, viz. beyond that of *Adrian*. *Seius Saturninus* was now *Archigubernus* of the Navy in *Britain*, as we find in the *Digests*; but whether by that Title be meant Admiral, or Arch-Pilot, is questionable.

En



In the beginning of the Reign of the Emperour *Aurelius*, the *Picts* and *Caledonians* raising new Commotions, were quelled by *Calpurnius Agricola*, who succeeded *Lollius* in the Lieutenantship.

162.

*Calus* having reigned forty years, dyed in the Year, one Hundred sixty five, leaving his Kingdom to his Son *Lucius*, whom the *Britans* call *Lber*, and Sirname him *Lever Maur*, that is, *Great Light*, because he was the first *Christian* King of their Nation. For having heard of the Miracles wrought by *Christ* and *Christians*, and particularly of the Emperour's Victory over the *Germans*, obtained by the Prayers of the *Christian* Legion, and observing the Piety and Sanctity of the Lives of those who in *Britain* professed that Religion, he began to entertain a high and honourable opinion of it. *Theonius*, *Elvanus*, and *Meduinus*, lived at this time, of whom the first was the first Archbishop of *London*, the other two were employed by the King to *Eleutherus* or *Eleutherius* Bishop of *Rome*, to request him to send some able Teachers hither to instruct and Baptize him and his people. *Kadulphus de Baldock* and *Gisburnensis* say, that at the receipt of this Message the good Bishop for joy sung the Angels Hymn, *Gloria in Excelsis*. The time of this Embassy is much controverted. *Beda*, *Marianus*, and *Florentius*, though dissenting in the computation of Years, yet agree in this, that they refer it to the beginning of *Eleutherus*, which, according to *Eusebius*, was in the year, one Hundred seventy six, in the sixteenth year of the Emperour *Aurelius*, when  
Aper

165.

176.

*Aper* and *Pollio* were Consuls. *Hereupon Faganus* and *Duviannus* are dispatched into *Britain*, who the same year baptized the King, and many of his Subjects. The Names of these two are strangely varied by Authors, the former being called *Fugatus*, *Fagatus*, *Fagannus*, *Fogannus*, *Fugannus*, *Engannus*, and *Figinus*, and *Phagannus*; the other, *Damianus*, *Dumianus*, *Dunannus*, *Dunianus*, *Dimianus*, *Ditannus*, *Dinnamus*, *Diwannus*; *Divianus*, *Divinianus*, *Dervianus*, and *Donatianus*. The *Britans* called them *Fagan*, and *Dwywan*. With these was also *Marcellus* (or *Marcellinus*) afterwards Bishop of *Triers* and *Tongres*. King *Lucius* having now received the Faith, is reported to have requested the Bishop of *Rome* to send him a Copy of the *Roman Laws*; whereupon *Eleutherus* sent him this Letter.

“ You have desired us to send you the Laws  
 “ of *Rome*, and of *Cæsar*, which You would use  
 “ in your Kingdom. We may reject the Laws  
 “ of *Rome* and of *Cæsar* at all times, but in no  
 “ wise the Law of God. Ye have lately by  
 “ God’s mercy received the Law and Faith of  
 “ Christ in the Kingdom of *Britain*. Ye have  
 “ with you in your Kingdom both Testaments;  
 “ out of them by God’s Grace, with the Coun-  
 “ sel of your Realm, take a Law, and by it with  
 “ God’s sufferance govern your Kingdom of  
 “ *Britain*. For You are God’s Vicegerent in  
 “ your Realm, according to the Royal Pro-  
 “ phet, *The Earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness*  
 “ *thereof, the world and they that dwell therein;*  
 and

"and again, according to that Royal Prophet,  
 "Thou lovest Righteousness, and hatest wickedness, Pl. 45-7.  
 "therefore God thy God hath anointed thee with  
 "the oyl of gladness above thy fellows. And a-  
 "gain, according to the same Royal Prophet, Pl. 72. 1.  
 "Give the King thy Judgments, O God, &c. for  
 "he said not, the Judgments, nor the Righte-  
 "ousness of *Cæsar*. For the King's Sons are the  
 "Christian Nations and people of the Realm,  
 "who live and abide in the Kingdom, under  
 "your Protection and Peace, according to the  
 "Gospel, even as a Hen gathereth her Chickens Mat. 23. 37.  
 "under her wings. The Nations and people of  
 "Britain are your people, whom however divi-  
 "ded, you ought to gather into one, to reclaim  
 "to Concord and Peace, and the Faith and  
 "Law of Christ, and to the Holy Church, to  
 "cherish, maintain, (or to lead by hand)  
 "protect, govern, and always defend them  
 "from injurious and malicious Folks, and from  
 "their Enemies. *Wo to the Kingdom whose*  
 "*King is a Child, and whose Princes eat in the* Eccl. 10. 16  
 "*morning:* I do not term a King a Child for  
 "Infant-age, but for Folly, Iniquity, and Mad-  
 "ness, according to the Royal Prophet, Bloody Pl. 55. 23. 1  
 "*and deceitful men shall not live out half their*  
 "*dayes;* By Eating we understand Gluttony,  
 "by Gluttony Luxury, by Luxury all filthy  
 "perverse and wicked things, according to  
 "King Solomon, *Into a malicious Soul Wisdom*  
 "*shall not enter, nor dwell in the body that is sub-*  
 "*ject unto sin.* *Rex dicitur à Regendo, non à*  
 "*Regno;* A King hath his name from his Ru-  
 "ling, not from his Kingdom. As long as you

“ govern well, you shall be a King : which if  
 “ you do not, the Name of King will not be  
 “ evidenced in you, and you will lose that  
 “ Name, which God forbid. Almighty God  
 “ grant you so to govern the Kingdom of Bri-  
 “ tain, that you may reign for ever with him  
 “ whose Vicegerent you are in the said Realm.

179. This Letter was written in the year, one Hundred-seventy nine, when the Emperour *Commodus* was Consul with *Vespronius*; and is to be seen in *Lambard's Archæonomia*, (Printed at *London* in the years 1560, and 1644,) among *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, and in a Copy of our old Laws written in *Edward* the fourth's time, now kept in *Sr. John Cotton's* famous Library; and likewise in an Ancient Manuscript Chronicle, called *Brutus* and *Breton*. *William Lib. 1. c. 9. Harrison* hath inserted it into his description of *Britain*, having translated it into *English* out of sundry ancient Copies.

*Theon* Bishop of *London* is said to have built *St. Peter's* Church in *Cornhil*, *London*, with the help of *Cirannus* the King's Cup-bearer, which *Lucius* liberally endowed, and made it to be the Episcopal See for the Diocese of *London*. But *Fagan* and *Dwywan* not confining their endeavours only to *Lucius* his Kingdom, converted the greatest part of *Britain*, with the assistance of *Elvan* and *Medwin*, of whom the former had been made a Bishop at *Rome*, the other a Doctor, as *Jobannes Tinmouthensis*, and *Capgrave* in the life of *Dubricius*, and an old Tract concerning the first state of the Church of *Londasse*, *allum*; meaning *Presbyter*, or Priest, as I suppose

suppose, by Doctor; for the title of Doctor, doth not appear to have been so ancient in the Church, in the sense wherein it hath been since used. Divers other Bishopricks are reported to have been erected about this time as *York*, *Carlisle* upon *Uske*, *Winchester*, *Gloucester*, *Congresbury*, *Landaffe*, and other places. *Philippus Berterius*, and Archbishop *Usher* of *Armagh*, take *York* to have been the *Metropolis* of *Britain* at that time, as being a *Roman* Colony, and honoured with the Emperour's Palace, and the *Pratorium* of *Britain*, in regard whereof *Spartianus* terms it by way of Excellency, *The City*. And in the Council of *Arles*, *Eborius* of *York* subscribed before *Restitutus* of *London*. He that in the year, one Thousand four hundred and sixty, wrote the History of the Archbishops of *York*, makes *Fagan* the first Archbishop of that Sea; but *Harrison*, in his description of *Britain*, saith, that one *Theodosius* was Bishop there in the time of *Lucius*, who might be so indeed in the latter end of *Lucius* his Reign, after *Fagan*'s death. The Church of *Winchester* being finished in the fifth year of *Lucius* his Conversion, viz. in the year, one Hundred and eighty, was then Dedicated by *Fagan* and *Dwywan*, at which time also one *Devotus* was made Abbot of the Monastery which the King had founded for certain Monks professing the *Egyptian* Rule of *St. Mark*. And about the same time was also founded the renowned Abbey of *Bangor*. And now the Northern men are up in arms again, and passing *Lolius* his Fence, were come as far as *Adrian's* Wall, which they broke down, putting most

In vita S.  
veri.

Lib. 1. cap.  
7.

183.

of the Soldiers that defended it with their commander to the sword, and entering the Province wasted and spoiled it at their pleasure ; against whom *Ulpus Marcellus* was sent, who valiantly beat them back to their own homes, and governed the country with such fame and reputation, that the Emperour *Commodus*, whose Vices were as notorious as his Lieutenant's Virtues, fearing the growth of his Credit with the *Romans*, in an envious mood sent him Letters of Discharge. After his departure the Army, which he had kept in excellent Discipline, fell to mutinying and civil Dissensions, the Officers abusing and defrauding the common Soldiers ; whereupon fifteen Hundred of them went to *Rome*, and complained against the Emperour's grand Favourite, *Perennis*, as the cause of those and many other distempers in the State, for which he was put to death. Yet did not this compliance so appease the *British* Army, but that they would have set up another Emperour ; and *Helvius Pertinax*, who here succeeded in the Lieutenancy, endeavouring to suppress their insolency by severe means, provoked them to an Insurrection, in which divers were slain, and himself left for dead, whereupon he was glad for his own safety to get himself revoked.

In his place came *Clodius Albinus*, who so worthily demeaned himself, that *Commodus* either for fear or favour honoured him with the Title of *Cæsar*, which yet he accepted not ; but upon a false report of the Emperour's death, having in a set speech discovered himself to be better affected to the old Government, of the Senate

Senate and Consuls, than to Monarchical Empire, he was commanded to resign to *Junius Severus*. But *Pertinax* succeeding *Commodus* was not long after murdered by the *Prætorian* Guards, who sold the Empire to *Didius Julianus*, who enjoyed his Purchase but a very little time, being soon after slain by *Septimius Severus*. This Emperour, to keep *Albinus* (who during the late Broils had made bold to keep his place) from attempting any thing against him during his Wars with *Pescennius Niger*, created him his *Cæsar*, which he now accepted, as having a greater esteem for him than for *Commodus*. But *Niger* being defeated and slain, *Severus* falls to practising the death of his new *Cæsar*, and therein failing proclaims him *Traitour* and publick Enemy, and comes in person against him with the strength of the Empire. *Albinus* hereupon bestirs himself, and encreasing his Army with the Flower of the *British* Youth, crosses over into *Gaul*, where near *Lyons* a Battel was fought between them, in which at first *Albinus* had the better, but was at last overthrown and killed, his Head being sent to *Rome* by the Conquerour as a token of the Victory. After which *Severus* divided the *Roman* Province here into two *Prefectures*, of which the Southern part was termed the Higher, and the Northern was termed the Lower.

About the beginning of *Albinus* his Government here, *Fagan* and *Drywan* went to *Glastonbury*, where they found nothing but ruine and desolation, for the *Hermits* who took  
care

care of the Church were all dead long ago. This Church they repaired, and placed there twelve of their Associates, procuring King *Lucius* to confirm to them and their Successors by Charter, the Donation of such Lands as had been given by his three Predecessors to *Joseph* and his Companions. Nine years they are said to have spent in this place, and then having visited their Converts, and confirmed them in the Faith, to have deceased in *Britain*, where divers Churches were afterwards erected and consecrated to their memory. After *Theon's* death *Elvan* was Bishop of *London*, and is said to have built a Library adjoining to his Cathedral, and to have converted many of the *Druids* to Christianity.

208.

King *Lucius* having built *St. Peter's* Church at *Westminster*, *St. Maries* at *Dover*, and a Church at *Canterbury*, which was afterwards called *St. Martins*, dyed, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, as *Geffrey* saith, in the year two Hundred and eight, as *Holinshed* out of ancient Writers tells us, having reigned three and forty years, according to the Author of the *Genealogicon de Gestis Anglorum*. I know there is great difference in Writers about the time of his Reign and Conversion, which I conceive was partly occasioned through the variety of Computations of the years both of *Christ's* Nativity and Passion. As for his Reign, some allot him but twelve years, as *Caxton*, *Bale*, *Crafton*, *Stow*, and *Basingstochins*, too short a space by far for the many memorable works done in his time; others allow him seventy seven years,



as *Matthew Westminster*, the *Chronicle of Salisbury*, and the *Penfile-Table of St. Peter's Church in London*; but these then take from the years of his Predecessors, and make his Great Grandfather *Arviragus*, and his Grandfather *Marius*, to be dead before *Domitian's* time. They generally give him the Character of a Religious and Munificent Prince, and say, that he did very liberally give Possessions and Territories to Churches and Church-men, which he confirmed to them by Charters, and that he priviledged Churches and Churchyards to be Sanctuaries, and places of Refuge for such Offenders as fled to them. He was the first *European King* that we read of, who received the Christian Faith, and *Britain* the first Land in which it was by Publick Authority professed; A high and singular Honour for our Country, and which (next to Divine Providence) is in a great measure to be ascribed to the clemency of the Emperour *Aurelius* to the Christians, upon his miraculous victory over the *Germans*. Some with a manifest Antichronisme confound this King with *Lucius* the Apostle of the *Rhetians* and *Bavarians*; but *Achilles Cassarius*, in his description of *Augspurg*, (as we have him in *Munster's Cosmography*,) and Archbishop *Usher* of *Armagh*, in his Treatise *De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*, do judiciously distinguish the one from the other. Again others, in opposition to a whole cloud of Eminent Witnesses, make him a meer *Larva*, denying that ever there was any such King, because *Britain* was then subject to the *Romans*. But these do not consider,

cap. 6.

der, that it was customary with the *Romans* to permit Kings to reign in several Countreys which they had subdued, as in *Judea Herod*, in *Cilicia Tarcondemus*, in *Cappadocia Archelaus*, in *Pontus Polemon*, in *Mauritania Juba*, and here in *Britain Cogidunus*; and that even at this time the Emperour *Lucius Verus* having finished the *Parthian War*, did, as *Julius Capitolinus* saith, distribute Kingdoms to Kings, and Provincial Governments to his Counts. I do not fondly suppose that he was King of all *Britain*, (as *Geffrey* would perswade us) nor yet of the greater part of it; but I rather think, that after *Arviragus* was driven out of *Siluria* by *Frontinus*, and out of *Ordovicia* by *Agricola*, the Province of the *Belge*, with part of the Province of the *Dobuni*, might upon his submission be granted to him, as places not so difficult to be reconquered, if he or his Successors should revolt, being an open Champaine Countrey, of easie access, and surrounded in a manner with *Roman Garrisons*. That *Arviragus*, *Marinus*, *Cælus*, and *Lucius*, bore some sway in this part of the Island I am the rather inclined to believe, because I read of their Sepulture at *Gloucester*, and their Bounty to *Glastonbury*, besides the last King's Liberality to *Winchester* and *Congresbury*, all which places stand within this Territory. Neither did *Lucius* restrain his Beneficence within the limits of his own Kingdom, but piously extended it to several other parts of *Britain*, where Christianity had taken any footing. This we find written of him by *Basil*, *Lucium pium, Cæli filium unicum, Roma-*

*orum fautorem, Caesaris Marci Antonini Veri tum benevolentia tum autoritate Britannis post patrem imperasse*; That *Lucius* the Godly, the onely Son of *Cælus*, a friend to the Romans by the favour and authority of the Emperour *Marcus Antoninus Verus*, reigned over the Britains. And Archbishop *Usher* in his *Primordia* saith, that there were found here in England two ancient pieces of Coin; one of Silver, which was in the keeping of *M. Josephus Hollandus*; the other of Gold, which himself saw among the *Cimelia* in *Sr. Robert Cotton's* Library, stamped with the effigies of a Christian King, as appeared by the Cross, upon which these three Letters, *L V C*, were inscribed. cap. 3.

In the mean time *Virius Lupus* was so overmatched by the *Mæta* and *Caledonians*, that he was constrained to buy his Peace and the liberty of some Prisoners with great Sums of Money; but understanding that *Severus* had now ended his other Wars, he sends him an account of the British Affairs, who thereupon taking with him his two Sons *Bassianus* and *Geta*, sets forward with a mighty Army to revenge his Lieutenant's disgrace: he arrives in Britain in the same year that *Lucius* dyed, and finding divers Competitors striving to succeed him, puts an end to the Conquest, by laying the Kingdom to the Higher Province. The Northern people terrified with his coming crave peace, but in vain; whereupon the Prince of the *Caledonians*, whom *Fordon Boetius* and *Lesley* call *Fulgentius*, (though *Geffrey* names him *Fulgenius*, and saith, that he was Brother to *Martia* the first wife of *Severus*)  
fails

sails over to *Scandia*, to procure a fresh Supply of *Pills*; with which, and his own Subjects and Confederates, by the advantage of Loughs, Bogs, Mears, Mountains, and Woods, better known to him than to the *Romans*, he made such stout resistance, that the Emperour in this *Caledonian War* lost no less than fifty thousand men. Yet did not *Severus* desist (though for age and weakness he was fain to be carried in a Litter) till he had marched to the furthest part of the Island. In which Expedition he worsted his Enemies in all conflicts, and at last slew *Fulgentius*, whose Successor *Argetocoxus* sued for peace, and obtained it upon condition, That all the Countrey between the two Fences of *Adrian* and *Lolius* should be yielded back to the *Romans*, from whom it had been lately gained. During this peace the Empress *Julia* discoursing with the wife of *Argetocoxus*, Sarcastically scoffed at the looseness of the *British Ladies*; who thereat incensed made her this brisk Reply: *Much better do we British women fulfil the work of Nature than you Romans, we with the best men accustom openly, you with the basest commit private Adulteries.*

*Severus* having thus tamed the Northern men, builds a strong Wall, where *Adrian* had formerly made his of Turf, fortified, as *Orosius* saith, with a deep Trench, and between certain spaces many Towers or Battlements. This Wall was from his Name called by the *Britans*, *Wall Sever*, and *Mur Sever*, stretching in length eighty two *Italian Miles*, which Number being set down in Figures by some *Italian Writers* thus,

LXXXII,

LXXXII, hath been variously corrupted and altered through the negligence of Transcribers, while some for L. the Quinquagenary numeral, have put down C. the Centenary, making CXXXII Miles, whereas the Land is nothing near so broad in that place; and others have wholly left out the L. shrinking this place of Ground to XXXII Miles, which number agrees neither with this place, nor that of *Lollins* his Fence, being far too short for this, and too large for the other. *Severus* now assumes the Title of *Britannicus Maximus*, and at *Tork* (where that Oracle of the Law *Papinianus* sat to minister Justice) he and *Bassianus* being consulted in a case or question of *Right*, gave forth their Imperial Constitution, *De Rei Vindicatione*. But the Northern people, ever impatient and unquiet, soon took occasion to break the Peace, against whom the Emperour sent out his Army, with command to spare neither Sex nor Age, but to put all to the sword, and so having in some sort repressed this Commotion, worn out with the toils and labours of War, and with trouble and grief for the unreclaimable misdemeanour of his Sons, especially the Elder, who had attempted to kill him, he ended his life at *Tork*, in the year two Hundred and Eleven, whose Body was bestowed in a Funeral Fire at a place beneath that City westward, near to *Ackham*, where is to be seen a great Mount of Earth raised up, which of him is named *SEVER's Hill*.

2114

His Eldest Son *Bassianus* (whom he had by his first wife *Martia*) succeeded in the Empire, who

217. who concluding peace with the Northern people, took Hostages of them, and departed out of *Britain*. His Step-mother *Julia* he incestuously married, and having cruelly murdered his Brother *Geta*, and many of the Noblest Romans, was himself, after a Tyrannical Reign of six years, slain in *Mesopotamia*, by the conspiracy of his Successor *Martinus*.

In the out-land parts which lay beyond the Wall, the Roman Soldiers built themselves Stations, which they fortified and furnished with all necessaries, and when *Alexander Severus* came to be Emperour, he gave (as *Lampridius* liith) to the Captains and Soldiers of the Marches, as well in *Britain* as in the other parts of the Empire, those Grounds and Lands which were won from the Enemies, so that they should be their propriety, if their Heirs served as Soldiers, and that they should never return to any private men; concluding, that they would go to the Wars more willingly, and take the better care if they should defend their own peculiar Possessions. And this Mr. *Camden* looks upon as the beginning of Feuds. This good Emperour *Alexander* was afterwards slain in his Pavilion at *Sicila*, a Suburbial Village to the City of *Mentz*, by *Julius Maximinus*, who succeeded him. Under the Emperour *Gordianus*, we find by the Inscription of an Altar-stone, dedicated to the Honour of that Emperour, and his wife *Furia Sabina Tranquilla*, that *Nonius Philippus* governed here as Pro-  
242. Prætor.

In the time of *Valerianus*, we read that  
Mello

Mello a Britan (whom some call Mallonius, Melaninus, and Meloninus) going to Rome to pay the British Tribute, was there converted by Pope Steven the First, and in the year two Hundred fifty six, made Bishop of Roan in Normandy, which Church he governed for many years. Of the thirty Tyrants which usurped the Imperial Title against Galienus, five took upon them that Style and Power in Gaul, which were Posthumus, Lollianus, Victorinus, Marius, and Tetricus. These likewise bore sway in Britain, as their Coins here found do testifie. The first of these, to tye Coelus to his interest and party, permitted him to assume the name of King. This Coelus, Surnamed Godebog, was the Son of Teguanus, and was lineally descended from Aflech, one of the Sons of King Lbud. He was a man of great power and repute among the Britans, and began his Reign, in the year two Hundred sixty two, as Hollinshed, Cooper, Powel, and Isaacson tell us, and reigned twenty seven years. Some will have his Kingdom to have been in that part of the Land which is now called Essex, and Colchester to be denominated from him; others place it in Ordovicia, where he had great possessions by his wife Stradwen, Daughter and Heiress to Cadwan, a potent man in those parts. Tetricus, the last of the forenamed Usurpers, not enduring the insolency of his mutinous Army, and warned by the violent deaths of his Predecessors, submitted himself to the Emperour Aurelianus; by whom he was made Corrector of Italy.

Britain then returned to the obedience of the Roman

256.

262.

273. *Roman Empire*, at what time *Constantius Chlo-*  
*rus*, serving here under *Aurelianus*, mar-  
 ried *Helena* the Daughter of King *Coelus*, and  
 of her begat the Famous *Constantine*.

In the time of *Probus*, those two Monsters of  
 Drunkenness and Leachery, *Bonofus* and *Procu-*  
 282. *lus* (of whom the former was a *Britan* by de-  
 scent) seized this Island, together with *Gaul*  
 and *Spain*, but being overcome, paid their lives  
 for their Ambition. Then *Victorinus Maurus*,  
 the Emperour's Favourite, procured the Go-  
 vernment of *Britain* for a Friend of his; who  
 was no sooner come hither, but he rebelled;  
 whereupon the same *Victorinus*, to free himself  
 from suspicion of Treachery, came over to him,  
 pretending that he fled from the Emperour,  
 and being entertained by the Usurper, slew  
 him in the night, and returned, which put an  
 end to that Revolt. This Tyrant is by some  
 conceived to be that *Claudius Cornelius Lelia-*  
*nus*, whose Coins are found in this Island, and  
 no where else. About this time *Probus* gave  
 leave to the *Spaniards*, *Gauls*, and *Britans* to  
 plant Vines, or make Wine; and to keep the  
 people in better subjection sent over some  
 Companies of *Vandals* hither, who seem to have  
 kept their station upon those Hills near *Cam-*  
*bridge*, which *Henry of Huntington* terms, *The*  
*most pleasant Mountains of Balsham*, from a lit-  
 tle Village of that Name standing beneath them,  
 but the Students call them, *Gogmagog Hills*.  
 On the top of which there is to be seen a Fort  
 entrenched, and the same very large, strength-  
 ned with a threefold Rampire, which *Gervase*  
 of



of Tilbury calleth *Vandelbiria*. Beneath *Cambridge*, saith he, there was a place named *Vandelbiria*, for that the *Vandals* wasting the parts of *Britain* with cruel slaughter of Christians, there encamped themselves; where upon the very top of the Hill they pitched their Tents, there is a Plain inclosed round with a Trench and Rampire, which hath Entrance into it but in one place as it were at a gate.

*Carus Manlius* coming to the Empire, made his two Sons, *Carinus* and *Marianus*, *Cesar's*, allotting by decree to the former, *Britain*, *Spain*, *Gaul*, and *Illyricum*, who seems to have exploited something here against the Northern people, from these Verses of *Nemesianus*:

283.

—*Nectaceam quæ nuper bella sub Arcto,  
Falici Carine manu confeceris, ipso  
Penè prior genitore Deo.*—

Neither may I the Wars in silence hide,  
Dispatcht of late with happy hand i'th' North  
By thee, *Carine*, thy Father Deify'd  
Who do'st well near surpass in works of  
worth.

But after the death of his Father and Brother, *Diocletian* being saluted Emperour by the Eastern Armies, vanquished and slew *Carinus* at *Murgum* or *Martium*, in the confines of *Mesia* and *Pannonia*.

284.

*Diocletian* associated with him in the Empire, his old Companion in Arms, *Maximian*, committing the Western parts to his Government, by whom *Caius Carausius*, a *Menapian*, who had  
given

given good proof of his Abilities in the late War against the *Gallick* Rusticks called *Bagaude*, was intrusted with the charge of Admiral of the *Roman* Fleet for scouring the Seas, and guarding the Maritim Coasts, then terribly infested by the *Saxons* and *Franks*. But he desigining to enrich himself, and oblige his Complices, suffered some of those *Pirats* to pass under Composition, and others he would not seize till they had first robbed and spoiled the true Subjects, and what he did intercept, he neither restored to the Provincials, nor accounted to the Publick. These courses made him suspected of intentions to rebell, whereupon *Maximian* sent some Forces against him, with orders to put him to death. To prevent this danger, having made sure of the Navy, he crossed over into *Britain*, where he drew to his side the *Roman* Legion that was left here in Garrison, and detained other outlandish Cohorts which he found here, listed the very Merchants and Factors of *Gaul*, and procured great Aids from the *German* Nations, especially the *Franks*, and putting on the Purple Robe sent out his Ships to Sea, who did more mischief to the *Roman* Subjects of *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and other places, than ever the *Germans* had done, whence this was called the *Piratick* War. By these means he so strengthened himself, that *Maximian*, not able to come any nearer to him than the Seashore, and having his hands full enough at that time of other Enemies, thought fit to make a feigned Peace with him for the present, yielding *Britain* to him, with *Gessoriacum* (now *Boloign*,) and

and some other Sea-towns neighbouring to it. And now *Carausius*, to gratifie his new Subjects, turned his Forces against his Northern Enemies, whom he defeated, and then, as *Nennius* informs us, he reedified the Wall between *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, and fortified it with seven Castles, and built a round House of polished Stone upon the bank of the River *Carnu*, which took name of him, (now commonly called *Carron*.) erecting therewith a Triumphal Arch in remembrance of his victory. This House is by some called *Arthur's oven*, by others *Julius boss*, and the Temple of *Terminus*. After, ensued a peace, which *Carausius* the more willingly granted, because he conceived these people might be useful to him, if the Roman Emperours should break their Agreement with him, and invade him.

In the year two hundred eighty nine, *Coelus* the British King dyed, and was buried at *Glastonbury*, to whom succeeded his Brother *Trabern*. *Diocletian* and *Maximian* had now conferred the Title and honour of *Cesars* upon *Constantinus* and *Galerius*, whom, as *Eutropius* saith, they made to put away their former Wives, and so *Diocletian* married his Daughter *Valeria* to *Galerius*, and *Maximian* gave his Emperesses Daughter *Theodora* (whom she had by a former Husband) to *Constantinus*.

The detention of *Britain* could now no longer be endured, and therefore in the year two Hundred ninety two, *Constantinus Cesar*, Surnamed *Cblorius*, is sent against the Usurper, who besieged *Boloignis*, and with Stones and Timber

289. 1

292.

obstructing the Port, kept out all Relief, whereby the Garrison was forced to surrender; after which followed the yielding of all on that side of the Sea, and the Soldiers were pardoned, and taken into *Cæsar's* Service. These Losses much impaired the reputation of *Carausius* with his own party, who the same year was slain, after seven years Reign, by *Caius Allectus*, Captain of his own Guard; who was the more emboldened to this Treason, because he presumed the *Romans* would never be able to provide a Navy sufficient for the recovery of the Island. Having therefore murdered his Master, and assumed the Title of Emperour, he sent out his Ships to rob and spoil the Subjects of *Rome*, and thinking himself secure enough, became a most luxurious Tyrant. The year following, *Constantius* leaving orders for the preparing of a strong Fleet, transfers the War into *Batavia*, which the *Franks* had seized by the help of *Carausius*, and the revolt of that people. *Cleve* was besieged by them, and reduced to great extremity, when *Constantius* with invincible courage surmounting all the difficulties of a tedious march through Woods and Bogs where the Enemy had planted themselves to impede his passage, came seasonably to the relief, and overthrowing the Assailants freed the City, and following his fortune recovered the Province, forcing *Assaricus* and *Gaiso* Princes of the *Franks* to sue for peace, which with much ado they obtained, but so, that he transplanted many of their Nation into *Gaul*, to till the wast and desert places there.

In the year two Hundred ninety four, *Constantius* having gotten his *Armada* now in readines, set sail with a mighty Army though in a very Tempestuous Season, and by the benefit of a Mist passing by the *British* Fleet unseen, which was placed near the Isle of *Wight* to discover and intercept him, arrived happily in *Britain* to the great joy of the oppressed Inhabitants, who ran out with their Wives and Children to meet their Deliverer, whom they lookt upon as sent them immediately from Heaven, and adored the very Sails and Oars of the Ship that brought him. Presently he set all his Ships on fire, to take from his followers all hopes of escaping otherwise than by conquering. *Allectus*, who relyed chiefly upon his Naval strength, and thought *Constantius* had given over all hopes of regaining this Countrey, when he saw him engaged in war with the *Franks* and *Batavians*, was hereat so surpris'd, that flying up and down like a mad-man, he lighted upon *Marcus Aurelius Asclepiodotus*, Grand Senechal of the *Pratorium*, and not staying for the coming up of all his Forces, only with the Accessories of his Treason and his mercenary *Germans*, and those not marshalled in good order, desperately began the Battel, in which his Army was routed, and himself slain, having first cast off his Purple Robe, his body being hardly found among the dead Carcasses. The slaughter fell heavy upon the *Barbarians*, of whom such as escaped halted to *London*, designing to sack it, and so take their flight; but part of the *Roman* Army, which in the Mist had

been sever'd at Sea from the rest, coming thither at the same time, put them to the Sword, with their Commander *Livius Gallus* at a place near a Rivulet, which from him was called *Gallbrook*, now *Walbrook*.

Thus was *Britain* restored to the *Romans*, after it had been withheld for ten years space by the two Usurpers. And because so many Tyrants had from the time of the Emperour *Galienus* born sway in *Britain*, therefore *Porphyrius* the Philosopher, who lived in those dayes, termed it, *A fertile Province of Tyrants*. And here by the way it will not be amiss to observe, that this *Porphyrius* is the first and ancientest Writer that makes mention of the *Scots*, which he doth in his very next words; as his contemporary the Oratour *Emmenius* is the first that mentions the *Piſis*. As for *Geffrey's* narration of *Bassianus*, *Carausius*, *Allectus*, *Asclepiodotus*, and *Coelus*, I do not hold it worth the reciting, as being contrary to the truth of all History and Chronology. This *Asclepiodotus* had been Consul with *Africanus Hannibalianus*, in the year two hundred ninety two, of whom *Vopiscus* speaks with Honour in his *Lives of Aurelianus* and *Probus*. *Constantius* leaving him to govern *Britain*, departed hence to war against the *Almans*, whom he overcame with the slaughter of sixty thousand of their men.

303. In the year three Hundred and three, while *Asclepiodotus* ruled here, the tenth Persecution began in the month of March, wherein this Land, which had escaped all the former, bore a great share. Here, on the two and twentieth day

day of *June*, suffered *Alban* the Protomartyr of this Island, and the Soldier *Heracius*, who being appointed for his Executioner, preferred death before the employment. This *Alban* was by Birth a *Britan*, by Descent a *Roman*, of a Noble Family, and of great Authority, whose dwelling at *Verulam*, and dying near it, did much ennoble that City. The place where he dyed was called *Derfwold*, and *Holmbursth*, where now stands a noted Mercate Town, which bears his Name. His Death is said to have been accompanied with divers Miracles, and particularly *Gildas* tells us, That by his Prayers he made a way through the River for himself, and a thousand others to pass over dry-footed. This River, uow named *Colne*, passing by *Colnebroke* a Mercate Town, runneth into *Thames*, of which *Gildas* therefore accounted it an Arm, and called it by the name of *Tamisis*. The men which followed *Alban* through the River soon after laid down their lives for the same cause, among those that suffered with *Amphibalus*.

On the first of *July* suffered *Aston* and *Julius*, Citizens of *Caerleon* upon *Uske*; and on the sixteenth of *September* the forementioned *Amphibalus*, a famous Doctor of the Monastery of *Caermarden*, but born at *Caerleon*, by whom *Alban* was converted; after whose death he fled to the borders of *Wales*, whither he was followed by a great many Christian *Verulamians*, to the number of nine hundred ninety nine. But a party of Soldiers were sent to bring them and their Instructor back, who quickly

quickly seizing their prey, in their return put the *Vernulamians* to death by the way at *Lichfield*, and bringing *Amphibalus* with nine others of his Companions to a place called *Redburn*, (about three Miles from *St. Albans*,) there cruelly slew them; at which time about a Thousand more of the same City of *Vernulam* declaring themselves to be *Christians*, were likewise Martyred with them. On the next day, being the seventeenth of *September*, here suffered *Socrates* and *Steven*, of whom the latter is conceived to be that *Steven*, whose name we meet with in the Catalogue of the Archbishops of *London*; which if we take for granted, we may then suppose that *Socrates* might be Archbishop of *York*, seeing we find his Name placed before *Stevens* in the *Roman Martyrology*, and others. But if *Steven* was Archbishop of *London*, there can be then but little time allotted to his Successor *Angulius*, whom some call *Angurius*, *Angulus*, and *Agulinus*. For we find, that he also suffered Martyrdom here on the seventh day of *February* following. About the same time *Nicolas*, a *British* Bishop, suffered, and was buried at *Peblis* in *Landen*, near the Monastery of *Meilros*, where, in the Reign of King *Alexander* the Third, was found an Urn of Stone, with Ashes and Bones of a man's body, which seemed to have been torn piecemeal. Some three or four paces off was found a stately Cross in a certain Coffer of Stone, on which Coffer was engraven this Inscription, *Locus sancti Nicolai Episcopi*, The place of *St. Nicholas a Bishop*. In this place King *Alexander*



der built a Church, and gave it to the Monks of the Holy Trinity. *Dempster* would have this *Nicholas* to be a *Scot*, but alledgeth no Authority for his opinion, and it is as well known for evidence of the contrary, that *Lauden* in the time of this Persecution was in the possession of the *Britans*, as that *Dempster* is a notorious *Hagioclaptes*. *Melior*, or *Melorus*, and many others, were then invested with the Crown of Martyrdom in this Island. But in the year three Hundred and four, the Emperours *Diocletian* and *Maximian* freely resigned to *Galerius* and *Constantius*, which latter presently put an end to the Persecution in *Britain*, *Gaul*, and *Spain*, though in the other parts of the Empire, under *Galerius* and his *Cæsars*, it lasted eight years longer.

304.

In the East that renowned Soldier *St. George* was martyred about the beginning of this Persecution. He was born in *Cappadocia* of *Christian* Parents, and after the death of his Father was carried by his Mother into *Palestine*, whereof she was a Native, and Heiress to a great Estate there, which upon her decease fell to him. For his valour and good Service in the *Persian* War, he was first made a Military Tribune, and afterwards a Count Imperial, and was in high esteem with *Dioclesian* and *Galerius*, till they set up their Ediēt at *Nicomedia* against the *Christians*. For then our *George* coming thither, could not contain himself, but moved with Zeal and pious Courage tore it down, and putting off his Military Habiliments, and making Doal of all his Substance to the Poor, on the

Hist. Eccl.  
lib. 8. cap. 5.

third Session of the Senate, when the Imperial Decree was to be confirmed, he boldly avouched himself to be a *Christian*. And when neither by allurements nor threatnings he could be drawn to renounce his Religion, after sundry cruel Torments which he endured with undaunted resolution, Sentence was pronounced against him, That he should be drawn through the City and beheaded; which was accordingly performed upon the three and twentieth of *April*, in the year three Hundred and three; in which year, as I said before out of *Eusebius*, the Persecution began, and therefore I cannot assent to them who place his death in the year, two Hundred and ninety. Of this *George* I understand *Eusebius* to speak, where he saith: Presently one of those who were not obscure, but most glorious, as they are reputed according to the excellencies of this world, as soon as the Edict against the Churches was published at *Nicomedia*, moved with zeal and fervent faith, took down and rent the Writing as profane and impious, which was set up in an open and publick place, when two Emperours (meaning the Emperour, and his Caesar) were in the City, and even he who of all the rest was most honoured and chief of the Four. But he who first behaved himself thus worthily, suffered likewise those punishments, which in all likelihood attended one that had dared to do such an Action, and manifested an undaunted and undaunted Spirit to the very last. Thus far *Eusebius*. His Body was afterwards by his Servant conveyed back to *Palestine*, and interred at a City called *Lydda* and *Diospolis*,  
now

now *St. Georges*, near *Ramab*. He is reported, by his constancy at his suffering, and by private Reasonings and Conferences, to have converted many, and among the rest, *Vincentius*, who was Martyred in *Spain*. That *George* suffered where the Emperour kept his Court, is agreed by all, which sufficiently proves, that neither *Lydda* nor *Ramab* was the place, as some, deceived by his Burial at the former, have written; but *Nicomedia*, where all the Histories of those times aver that *Diocletian* usually resided.

The *Arians*, to procure the reputation of Saintship to their *George* the *Alexandrian* Bishop, confounded him and our Martyr into one, composing a mixt Legend of their Acts and Sufferings, stuffed with such sottish forgeries of Saint *Athanasius*, whom they make a Magician, and *Alexandra* the wife of *Dacianus*, and such like, that Pope *Gelasius* thought fit to reject it with others of the same nature as Apocryphal; but that he might not be misinterpreted, to deny the being of those Saints whose Legends he condemned, he thus concludes his Canon: *Yet notwithstanding this, we with the Church devoutly reverence all those Martyrs, and their glorious sufferings which are better known to God than men.* Yet did not this Censure, though past with the advice of above seventy Prelates, hinder succeeding Writers from inserting those Fopperies into their Relations of this Saint, whereby some, as *Calvin*, *Chemnitius*, &c. have been induced to think that there was never such a man. Others, of whom *Dr. Reynolds* is the most considerable, have really believed him to

*Dr. Idol's  
Rom. lib. 1.  
cap. 5.*

be

be the same with *George of Alexandria*; though he confesseth, that in his opinion, *Ge-lasius* did believe him to be a Holy Martyr; which he could not surely think of the *Arian George*, whose death was but an hundred and thirty years or thereabouts before his Papacy, too scant a time to have his impieties and vil-lanies forgotten. Neither was the *Arian George* *Ann. Mar-*  
*cal. lib. 22.* a *Cappadocian*, (as this Martyr was,) which Dr. *Reynolds* goes about to prove, but a *Cilician*, born at a Town of that Province, called *Epi-phania*, in a Fullers House, but dwelling in *Cappadocia*, when the Emperour *Constantius* the Younger appointed him to be Bishop of *Alexan-dria*, many years after the other *George's* Mar-tyrdom. By *Dacianus*, the Legendaries mean *Galerius Caesar*, a Native of *Dacia*, who had that Denomination from his Countrey, as the Emperour *Adrianus* had his Name from *Adria*, a Town of *Italy* whence his Family came, and *Diocletian* from *Dioclea* in *Dalmatia*, where he was born. They call him King of the *Persians*, in regard of his great victories over that people, from whom he won five Provinces, and was in a fair way, as we find in *Aurelius Victor*, to have subdued the whole Kingdom, if *Diocletian* had not recalled him. The Fable of *George* kill-ing a Dragon to save a Virgin's life, seems to be taken from the Poetical Fiction of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*; though it may not unfitly be judged Emblematical, if by the Virgin we under-stand his Soul, and by the Dragon the De-vil; the one preserved, the other conquered by his Christian Magnanimity, and constant per-

perseverance. His name is commemorated in the Martyrologies of *Greece* and *Rome*, and many ancient Authors; his Relicks revered, and Churches erected and dedicated to his memory in several Lands.

I have spoken the more of this Martyr, that it may appear to the world, that the Kings and the Nation of *England*, who for some Ages have had a peculiar respect for this Saint, whom they chose for Patron of the most Noble Order of the Garter, have not bestowed all this Honour either upon a Heretick, or a meer *Cbimers*.

*Bouchet*, in his Annals of *Aquitain*, writes, That *Helena* the Daughter of King *Cloel* (so he calls *Coel*) brought *Constantius* two other Sons besides *Constantine*, and that the youngest named *Lucius* having slain the Elder, was by his Father banished out of *Britain*, and condemned to a Monastical life. Embarking therefore with divers Priests and Religious men, he crossed over to *Poitou*, where at a place from him called *Lucionum*, now *Lusson*, he founded an Abbey and a Church in honour of the Virgin *Mary*. This he relates out of an old Hymn of that Church. But seeing no Ancient approved Author mentions any other Son of *Helena's* besides *Constantine*, I rather think this *Lucius* to be the same with him who preached to the *Rhatians* and *Bavarians*, since all the Writers of his Acts agree, that he preached in *Gaul* before he entred into *Germany*.

*Gaul* had been much depopulated by the frequent irruptions of the Barbarous people; where-

whereupon *Constantius*, as he had translated  
*Rad. Niger.* many of the *Franks* to manure the Grounds  
*& Lib. Tri-* about *Langres*, *Rheimes*, *Troyes*, and *Amiens*,  
*gdon.* thought fit to draw a Colony of *Britans* into  
*Armorica*; which was transported thither un-  
 der the command of *Conan*, the Son of King  
*Coel*, whom his Sister, the Divorced Princess  
*Helena*, accompanied.

305. In the year, three Hundred and five, the  
*Picts* raised some Commotions here, which  
 brought the Emperour over, who gave them  
 an Overthrow, but was constrained by sickness  
 to return to *York*, where he dyed, in the year  
 three Hundred and six, and was buried at *Caer*  
*Seiont* near *Caernarvon*, which place was in ho-  
 nour of him called also *Caer Cusfeint*: whose  
 Body being found there in the year, one Thou-  
 sand two hundred and eighty, was by King  
*Edward's* command Honourably interred in  
 the Church of *Caernarvon*.

*Rev.*  
*Mat. Westm.*

To him succeeded the Noble *Constantine*,  
 worthily surnamed, *The Great*; who happily  
 came Post from *Rome* to *Beloigne*, just as his Fa-  
 ther was setting Sail his last time hither, as we  
 find in *Enmenius*, and an old Historian publish-  
 ed with *Ammianus Marcellinus*, by *Henricus Va-*  
*lesius*. His Father when he was made *Cæsar*,  
 to assure *Galerius* of his fraternal love, had put  
 this his Son to him to be trained up in Martial  
 Discipline, out of his Stepmother *Theodora's*  
 sight. But he discerning him to be of a great  
 aspiring soul, exposed him to continual perils,  
 wherein he so behaved himself, that he always  
 came off with Honour. This made his envi-  
 ous

ous Guardian cause him to be the more narrowly observed, resolving either by policy or force ever to detain him in his power. *Constantine* perceiving himself to be in some sort a prisoner, determined to take the first opportunity for his Escape, so that when *Maximinus* and *Severus* were made *Cæsars* by *Galerius*, which was according to *Eusebius* his Chronicle in the year preceding the death of *Constantinus*; he knowing himself as worthy of that Dignity as they, procured a feigned permission to return to his Father. And coming to Rome took Post there, and maimed all the Post-horses by the way, till he got out of *Italy*, to prevent the pursuit of *Severus Cæsar*, whom he understood to have private Instructions from *Galerius* to apprehend him. Coming safe to *Constantine*, he was by him before his Embarquing declared *Cæsar*, the same year, as *Aurelius Victor* saith. He staid behind to govern *Gaul* in his Fathers absence, but hearing that he lay sick at *York*, he hasted thither to see him, who upon his death-bed appointed him to succeed him, not without the envy of his Brothers, who esteemed him as the Son of a *British* Princess not so nobly born as themselves, whose Mother was a *Roman* Emperour's Daughter-in-law. Which stuck so deep in the stomach of his ungracious Nephew *Julian*, that he was not ashamed to style the Empress *Helena*, *καὶ λωτὴν καὶ μακρὰ καὶ ἀσχημὸν*, A naughty and mean woman; and *Zosimus* terms her, *ἀσχημὸν μητέρα*, A shameful Mother, and *γυναικὶς ἡ σωματικὴ ἐδὲ καὶ τὸν νομὸν οὐκ ἔχουσα*, An unworthy woman, who was not she

*the lawful wife of Constantius; the falseness of which appears, in that he was forced to put her away, in order to his marriage with Theodora. And both Jews and Gentiles by way of reproach called her Stabularia, or Hostess, (because she so devoutly sought out that Inn and Stable at Bethlehem where Christ was born, and there founded a Church,) which gave occasion to that fabulous report of her keeping an Hostelry at Drepanum in Bithynia. But her Heroick Son was so far from being ashamed of his Mother, that he declared her Augusta, and at Triers she had a stately Palace for her residence, while he kept his Imperial Court there, which retaining her Name long time after, caused the Abbot Berengosius and others to imagine her a Native of that City.*

307.

*Constantine pursuing the Relicks of the Pictish War, soon brought the Enemy to terms of Submission, and then crossed the Sea to Gaul, where the next year he married Fausta, the Daughter of the late Emperour Maximian, by whom he was then declared Augustus, which Title he had forborn till that time. Octavius, Lord of the Evissei, people inhabiting part of the Counties of Monmouth and Hereford, which from them took the name of Ewias, leaguuing himself with the Northern men, rose up in Rebellion here; against whom the Emperour sent back his Uncle Traherne, (who happened at that time to be with him upon some business,) between whom, near Winchester, was fought a Battel, in which the British King was put to the worst, and compelled to flee into the Countrey*



they of the *Brigantes*, where the greatest part of the Roman Army lay, to oppose the *Picts*, and their Allies. The Rebel following him thither (presuming much upon the strength and power of his Confederates) where another Battel was fought, in which *Traberne* and the Romans prevailed; who pursued *Octavius* so eagerly, that they forced him to quit the Land, and sail to *Scandia*, leaving orders with his Friends to contrive some means for dispatching the King; which was quickly effected: for *Traberne* thinking himself secure, rode out of *London* with a small Retinue, and was intercepted by the Lord of *Verulam*, who with an hundred men lay in Ambush for him, and slew him, in the year three hundred and eleven, when he had reigned two and twenty years. Hereof *Octavius* was immediately advertised, who hastning his return, and getting his *Complices* together, became very strong; but *Constantine* coming against him in person, the same year subdued him, and upon his submission suffered him to hold some part of *Cambria*, with the Title of King under him. *Eusebius* speaks of this Exploit, saying, That *Constantine*, after he had furnished his Army with mild and modest Instructions of piety, invaded Britain, that he might likewise reform those who dwell environed round about with the waves of the Ocean, bounding the Sun's setting as it were with his Coasts. And in another place, He passed over to the Britans, enclosed on every side within the Banks of the Ocean; whom when he had overcome, he began to compass in his mind other parts of the world, that he might come in time to suc-

311.

*Euseb. de  
vita Con-  
stantin. lib.  
1. cap. 4.*

cap. 19.

*succour those that wanted his help.*

- After this he overcame and killed *Maxentius* and *Licinius*, and established Christian Religion throughout the *Roman* Empire. He caused the Council of *Arles* to be assembled, in the
314. year three hundred and fourteen, about the *Donatists*, to which *Eborius* Bishop of *York*, *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, *Adelphius* Bishop of *Colchester*, *Sacerdos* a *Presbyter*, and *Arminius* a *Deacon*, repaired out of *Britain*, and subscribed. He also called the Famous *Nicene* Council
325. against the *Arians*, in the year three hundred twenty five, whereat some of the *British* Clergy were present, and held with the *Orthodox* men. In his time the Government of *Propraetors* or *Lieutenants* ceased in *Britain*, in stead whereof succeeded *Vice-gerents*, or *Vicars General*, of whom *Pacatianus* was the first.

337. In the year three hundred thirty seven, dyed the Emperour *Constantine*, the Great and Singular Ornament of this his Native Countrey, in respect whereof the *Panegyrist* crieth out,
- Panegyric.*  
9. *O Fortunate Britain, and more happy now than allover Lands, that hadst the first sight of Constantinus Caesar.*

But *Livineius* will not allow this Honour to *Britain*, and tells us, That this passage only imports, that he was here made *Caesar*; whereas we have already shewed out of *Aurelius Victor*, that he was made *Caesar* the same year with *Maximinus* and *Severus* when he came to his Father in *Gaul*, just as he was imbarquing for

*Lib. 7. c. 19.* *Britain*, which is acknowledged by *Nicephorus*. Ad that those two were made *Caesars* the year before

before the death of *Constantius*, is expressly affirmed by *Eusebius* in his Chronicle: who likewise in his life of this Emperour, deduceth his Reign from that year, saying, that he reigned two and thirty years wanting some odd months and dayes. For if he had computed his Reign from his Fathers death, which was on the twenty fifth of *July*, in the year three hundred and six, he could have reckoned but thirty years nine months and twenty eight dayes, to the twenty second day of *May*, in the year three hundred thirty seven, at which time *Constantine* died. Besides, the *Panegyrist* speaks of his ennobling this Land by his Birth, where he saith to him of his Father, *Liberavit ille Britannias servitute, tu etiam nobiles illic oriendo fecisti*; He freed Britain from Servitude, Thou madest it also Noble by being Born there. For I know not how to render *Oriendo*, better than, by, *Being Born*; and the Grammarians will tell us, that *Orior*, and *Oriundus* which comes from it, import Birth and Descent. Yet others, from the mistaken words of *Julius Firmicus*, conceive him to be born at *Naisus* in *Illyricum*, not considering, that *Firmicus* speaks of *Constantius* the Son of *Constantine*, who was also styled *Maximus*, and born in *Illyricum*, as appears by *Julian*, his Cousin and Successor. And *Lipsius*, misled by a corrupted Copy of *Firmicus*, in stead of *Naisus* reads *Tarsus*, and placeth it in *Bitunia*, near *Drepanum*, where *Nicephorus* reports this Emperour to be born in the time of *Dio-*

Lib. 4. c. 53.

Julius Firmicus. mathes. lib. cap. 4.

Orat. 1. in laudem Constantii.

L

born

born in the Reign of *Aurelianus*. *Britain* was his Birth-place, in *Gaul* he was made *Cæsar*, in *Britain* he was invested with the Purple Robe, and the Imperial Dignity, though he modestly abstained from the Title of *Augustus*, till at his Marriage in *Gaul* it was conferred upon him by his Father-in-Law. He re-edified *Byzantium* in *Thrace* for the conveniency of its situation, and *Drepanum* in *Bithynia* in honour of the Martyr *Lucianus* there buried; calling the former from his own name *Constantinopolis*, and the latter from his Mothers, *Helenopolis*. And, as *William* of *Malinesbury* saith, he planted a Colony of *Britans* (which had served him in his Wars) in *Armorica*, which I conceive to be that Army mentioned in the Book of *Triads*, that went forth under the conduct of *Caswallan* the younger, and *Gueno* and *Gnavar*, and sat down in *Aquitsain*, whereof the *Britans* accounted *Armorica* to be a part: both this, and *Conan's* fore-mentioned Army, are said to have consisted of one and twenty thousand men apiece.

By his Concubine *Minervina* he had a Son named *Crispus*, whom he put to death; and by his wife *Fausa* he had three Sons, *Constantinus*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*, among whom he divided his Empire.

In this division, *Britain* with *Gaul* and *Spain* fell to *Constantinus*, who as Eldest Brother expected a larger share, and finding himself disappointed, invaded the Territories of his Brother *Constans*, by whose Captains he was trained into an Ambush, and slain near *Aquileia*, when he had reigned three years. His Provin-

ces

ces were presently seized by *Constans*, who having overcome the *Franks* in a great Battel, *Liban. in* crossed over into *Britain*, as *Libanius* writes, *Basilico.* with his Brother *Constantius* in the Winter-time, and quieted some stirs here. Whereupon *Julius Firmicus* (not the Pagan Astrologer, but the Christian) speaks thus to them: *Ye have in Winter-time subdued under your Oars the swelling* 343. *Julius Firmic. de Error. profan. Relig. c. 29.* *and raging Billows of the British Ocean; the waves now of the Sea, unto this time hardly known to us, have trembled, and the Britains were afraid to see the unexpected face of the Emperour. What would ye more? the very Elements, as vanquished, have given place to your Virtues.* This Voyage was in the year four Hundred forty three; and four years after, *Constans* caused a 347. Council to convene at *Sardica*, at which some *British* Bishops were present, and gave their suffrages for *Paulus* and *Athanasius* against the *Arians*. At this time *Gratianus*, Father to the Emperours *Valentinian* and *Valens*, was General of all the Military Forces in *Britain*, who was surnamed *Funarius*, because in his youth going about with a Rope to sell, five Soldiers that set upon him were not able to wrest it from him.

In the year, three hundred and fifty, *Constans* 350. was slain by the Traiterous Conspiracy of *Magnentius* (surnamed *Taporus*;) the Son of a *British*, but born in *Gaul* among the *Leti*, who usurped the Western Empire, and after three years inauspicious Reign, being vanquished by *Constantius*, he slew himself to avoid the Con- 352. queror's Justice.

After this victory strict Enquiry is made for his Abettors, and among the rest that suffered, *Gratianus Fuarinus*, who had now quitted all publick employment, and betook himself to a private life, was fined in the confiscation and loss of his Goods, because he was reported to have lodged the Tyrant, and given him entertainment. For the like purpose *Paulus* a Notary, Sirnamed *Catena*, from his craft in linking matters together, was sent into *Britain* to discover and apprehend the Favourers of *Magnentius*, who violently seized upon the Fortunes and Estates of many, spoiling and undoing a great number, imprisoning such as were free-born, and grieving their bodies with Bonds, and bruising some of them with Manacles, and all by patching together many false Accriminations against them. Which gave such distaste to *Martinus* the Vice-gerent here, an honest upright man, that having in vain entreated him not to ruine such innocent persons, he threatened to depart the Land, hoping this malicious Inquisitor might for fear thereof be induced to surcease his cruel proceedings. But *Paulus* supposing that hereby his Trade was empaired, converted his spight against the Vice-gerent himself, whom he drew in, to have his part in the common perils, and went very near to bring him also prisoner bound, with Tribunes, and several others, to the Emperours Privy Counsel. Whereat *Martinus* was so incensed, that he assailed him with his Dagger, but failing to wound him mortally, stabbed himself; and *Paulus* fearing to stay any longer in an enraged

*Ann. Max-  
cel. lib. 14.*

raged Province, now destitute of a Governour, halted away, carrying over with him a great company in chains, of whom some were dragg'd and tortured, some proscribed and outlawed, some banished, and others suffered punishment by the sword.

And now *Constantius* being sole Monarch, resolves to promote the interest of *Arianism*, and to that end, in the year three hundred fifty nine, summons a Council to meet at *Ariminum* upon the Emperour's charges, which was refused by the *Gaulish* and *British* Bishops; only three of the *British* for meer poverty accepted it, judging it not so blameable to live upon the Prince's Cost, as to burden any private Purse, though the other Bishops had offered to contribute to them. Here though the *Arians* got some advantage by the Emperour's power, and the violence of his Prefect *Taurus*, and the subtle Policies of the two Heretical Bishops, *Valens* and *Ursacius*, yet did the Western Provinces, and particularly *Britain*, continue free from that Heresie long after, as *Asbanasius*, and the other Bishops of *Egypt* and *Lybia* testify, in their Letter to the Emperour *Jovianus* concerning the *Nicene* Creed. 358.

In the year three Hundred and sixty, the Savage Nations of the *Scots* and *Picts* broke the Peace, and by sundry Inrodes wasted the Frontiers in dreadful manner. *Julianus Cesar* therefore sent over *Lupicinus* to repress their boldness, who with a power of light-armed *Herulians*, *Batavians*, and *Messians*, set sail from *Bologne* in the midst of Winter, and landed at 360. *Amm. Marc. lib. 20.*

*Rutupia* (now *Richborough*;) and marched to *London*, to take order there for the management of the War. In the mean time *Julianus Caesar* is by his Army saluted *Augustus*; whereupon he makes preparations against *Constantinus*, and mistrusting the turbulent humour of *Lupicinus*, Whom he knew to be an arrogant and haughty man, he sends a Notary to *Boloigne* to look that none should pass from those Coasts to *Britain*; so that returning before he had any information of what had happened in his absence, he was able to make no Disturbance. In his room came *Alipius*, whom *Julian* after the death of *Constantinus* recalled, and employed in that vain attempt of re-edifying the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

364. In the year three hundred sixty four, *Valen-*  
*Ann. Mar.* *tinianus* and *Valens* were made Emperours, in  
*etl. lib. 26.* the beginning of whose Reign the *Picts*, *Saxons*,  
*Scots*, and *Attiscots* assailed the *Britans*, and  
vexed them with continual turmoils for some  
years. *Nellaridius*, Count of the Maritime  
Tract (or the *Saxon Shore*) was slain, and *Bul-*  
*Ann. Mar.* *chobaudes* Duke of *Britain* circumvented by the  
*etl. lib. 27.* Enemies Ambuscadoes. Upon these News *Val-*  
*entinian* sent hither *Severus*, Lord High Stew-  
ard of his Household, and presently revoking  
him sent over *Jovinus* a famous Commander,  
who perceiving his own Forces too weak to  
perform any great matters, dispatcht *Proventu-*  
*sides* back for a greater supply. But the Em-  
perour, who could not well spare him, ordered  
his return, and sent *Theodosius* to succeed him  
367. in his Charge here; who being a man of great  
Expe-



Experience in Martial Affairs, having with him the *Batavians*, *Hernulians*, *Jovij*, and *Victores*, fell upon the spoiling Bands and Companies of Robbers, routed and stripped them of their Prey and Prisoners, and after a full restitution of all, save only some small parcels bestowed upon his wearied Soldiers, he triumphantly entred the Ancient Town of *London*, which Posterity called *Augusta*, where he got what intelligence he could from Captives and Fugitives, of the condition of the Enemies; who being of different Nations, and the war scattered, secret Wiles and sudden ExcurSIONS would be most available against them. Many Deserters and Runnagates he brought back to the *Roman* Service, by Proclamation of Impunity. Then he requests, that *Civilis*, a man of noted Integrity, might be sent him to govern the Land as Deputy, and with him *Dulcitius*, a renowned Captain. And now he marches out from *London* against the Barbarous people, and gaining all places of advantage to forelay them, discomited and put to flight divers Nations, whom a long unchastised Insolence had emboldned to invade the *Roman* Empire, and laid the foundation of a lasting Tranquillity, restoring every where the decayed Cities and Castles. In the mean time *Valentinus* a *Pannonian*, banished hither for a crime of a high nature, solicited the Exiles and Soldiers with large promises of Rewards, to allure and draw them to an Insurrection, but was seasonably prevented by the wary General, who delivered him, and some few of his inward Complices,

*Ann. Mar.*  
*cal. lib. 28.*  
368.

to *Dulcius* to be put to death; yet politickly forebore any further inquisition into the Conspiracy, as knowing that too many were engaged in it. And having now recovered the Province between the two Walls, he fortified the Frontiers with standing Watches and strong Fore-fences, and so brought it to the former ancient Estate, that upon his motion it had a lawful Governour to rule it, and was, in honour of the Emperours, named *Valentia*. The *Arcans*, a kind of people formerly instituted on purpose to run to and fro, by long journeys, to find out the designs of the neighbour Nations, being convicted of holding traiterous correspondence with them, were displaced by him from their Stations. So having quieted and settled all things here, he was sent for by *Valentinian*, of whom he was Honourably received, and made General of the Horse. In this war, his Son named also *Theodosius*, and *Mag-nus Clemens Maximus*, gave good proofs of their valours, which came afterwards to be Emperours.

About this time lived *Chebius*, or *Keby* the Son of *Salomon*, a *Cornish* Prince, brought up by *Hilarius* Bishop of *Poitiers*, by whom made a Bishop; returning into *Britain* he passed sometime at *Menevia*, from whence he sailed into *Ireland*; and building a Church in a certain Island stayed there four years, and lastly coming back to *Mona*, now *Anglesey*, there spent the remainder of his dayes with his disciples at a place called from him *Caer Guby*, for *Caer Keby*; as *Hilary-point*, a Promontory of the  
same

same Isle, had its name from his Master, whom the *Britans* highly honoured.

*Valentinian* having mastered part of the *Al-* *Ann. Mar-*  
*mans*, made *Fraomarius* King of the *Bucinoban-* *al. 29.*  
*tes*, (an *Alman* Tribe dwelling near *Meniz*,) 373.  
 whom soon after, in regard his Territory had  
 been shrewdly harassed in the *German Wars*,  
 he translated into this Island, with Authority  
 of a Tribune over his own Countrey-forces,  
 which for number and valour were very con-  
 siderable.

In the year three hundred seventy five, dyed 375.  
 the *British* King *Oclavius*, (whom the *Cambro-*  
*Britans* call *Eucila*, and *Euciba*) after a long  
 Reign of sixty four years, leaving behind only  
 one Daughter named *Helena*, who, as *Geoffrey*  
 saith, was, by the means of *Caradoc* Prince of  
*Cornwall*, and his Son *Maurice*, married to *Ma-*  
*ximus*, probably when he came hither under  
 the Noble General *Theodosius*. *Geoffrey* makes  
 him to be near of kin to *Constantine* the Great,  
 whose Grandfather King *Coel*, as he tells us,  
 had three Brothers, *Traberne*, *Leoline*, and *Ma-*  
*rius*; of whom *Leoline* married a Roman Lady,  
 and by her was Father to *Maximus*, who was  
 brought up in *Spain*, where (by what means  
 soever it came to pass) he fell into such despica-  
 ble Poverty, that *Latinus Patavus* the Panegy-  
 rist terms him *Patris incertum*, a man whose  
 Father was unknown, *Et mensularum servilium*  
*Statarium lixam*, A standing Drudge to Servants  
 Tables; and *Ausonius* calls him, *Armigerum li-*  
*xam*, An Army-Drudge: yet afterwards by his  
 valour he rose to great preferment, and wan-  
 ted

ted not the spirit to challenge Kindred with the Emperour *Theodosius*, which in all likelihood he could not have had the impudence to have done, if his Parentage had been so very base as some would imply. The Panegyrist calls him, an *Exile from the world*, not because he was banished hither, but for the same reason that he calls all the *Britans* so, because they were secluded by the Sea from the greater World. It seems he commanded here in chief, after *Civilis*, and *Dulcitius*, and *Fraomarius*, and overcame *Conan Meriadoc*, forcing him and his partakers to fly to the *Scots*, who had newly seized upon part of *Albania*. They by entertaining the vanquished *Britans* drew upon themselves a dangerous War, in which part of the *Picts* with their King sided with *Maximus*, and part of them under the conduct of one *Melga* aided *Conan* and the *Scots*. But *Maximus* being for his former victory proclaimed Emperour by his Army in the year three hundred eighty two, gave his Enemies the same year a notable Overthrow, upon which *Conan* and his *Britans* submitted. *Tiro Prosper* in his Chronicle makes mention of this last victory briefly thus. *Maximus in Britannia à militibus Imperator constitutus, incursantes Pictos & Scotos strenuè superavit*; *Maximus being made Emperour in Britain by the Soldiers, valiantly overcame the invading Picts and Scots*. And in respect of his former Battel, *Gregorius Turonensis* saith of him: *Cum per Tyrannidem oppressis Britannis sumpsisset victoriam, à militibus Imperatorem creatum fuisse*; *When having oppressed the Britans*  
by

382.

Lib. 1. cap.  
38. al. 43.

by Tyranny had gotten the victory, he was made Emperour by the Soldiers. In the year three hundred eighty three he crossed the Sea, taking with him the flower of the *British* Youth to increase his Army, and entréd the mouth of the River *Rhine*, and conquered *Brittia* a *Batavian* Island, where he placed a Colony from *Britain*, over whom he appointed *Conan Meriadoc* to rule as Prince. *Gratian* had some years before set forth a Law, That every one should be permitted freely to follow what Religion he pleased, and all Sects indifferently to assemble in Churches, (except *Manchees*, *Photinians*, and *Eunomians*,) which made way for the *Arian* Heresie into *Britain*. And as hereby he gave distast to the Orthodox Christians, so by his extraordinary favour to the *Alans*, and other Barbarous Mercenaries, he incurred the hatred of the *Roman* Soldiery, who deserting him betook themselves to the Service of *Maximus*. *Gratian* at first contemned this Adversary, but finding his Error too late, after some unsuccessful skirmishes fled to *Lions*, whither *Maximus* follows, and by the Stratagem of his General *Andragathius*, circumvented and slew him. Hereupon he creates his Son *Victor*, *Cesar*; puts to death *Ballio* and *Merobandes*, two great Commanders under the late Emperour, settles his Imperial Seat at *Triers*, sends an Army into *Spain*, which soon brought that Countrey under his obedience, and makes a feigned Peace with *Theodosius*, and the younger *Valentinian*; of whom, the former acknowledging him for his Associate in the Empire, ordered *Cynegius* Pre-

Prefect of the *Prætorium*, then going into *Egypt*, to exhibit his Image publickly to the *Alexandrians*; the other, to remove all cause of suspicions and jealousies, dismissed the *Hunns* and *Alans*, whom he had hired to his Assistance. In the mean time *Conan* concluded a Marriage with *Ursula*, Daughter to *Deonotus* Prince of *Cornwall*, who had there succeeded his Brother *Caradoc*; but this unfortunate Lady, with many others who were sent over to be matched with *Conan's* *Britans*, being driven up the *Rhine* by Tempest, were seized and inhumanely slaughtered by the Soldiers of *Gramus* the *Scot*, and *Melga* the *Pict*, and the *Hunnes* whom *Valentinian* dismissed, but were buried at *Colein*, and in tract of time came to be reputed Martyrs and Saints. Their deaths are supposed to have happened about the year three hundred eighty three.

I know *Tribemius*, and *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* say, that *Maximus* presently after his landing, settled *Conan* in *Armorica*; but considering that the *German* Shore had been strangely out of *Ursula's* way from *Cornwall*, if her Voyage had been designed for that Countrey: It seems to me more probable, that *Conan* governed first in *Brittia Batavica*; especially seeing all Writers affirm, that *Maximus* arrived at the mouth of the *Rhine*, and that *Procopius* speaks of a Kingdom of *Britans* in that Island. I shall here set down his own words.

*Procop. l. 4.  
de bello  
Goth.*

Βεβημία ἢ ἡ νῆς ἐπὶ τὰς μὲν τῶν ὠκεανῶν κῆραι, ἢ  
ῥόνος ἢ πολλῶν ἀπέθιν, ἀλλ' ὅσιν σαλλῶν διακοσίον, κα-  
ταστὰς ἐπὶ τῇ Πάτρὶ λαβούσων μέλιστα. Βρετανίας ἢ ἡ  
Θύλης

θέλει τὴν σκευαζὺ ὄν. Ἐπεὶ Βρεττανία μὲν πρὸς  
 ἴοντα πῦ κῆται ἥλιον, κατὰ τῆς Ἰσπανίης τὰ ἰχάτα  
 χῶρες, ἀμφὶ σάβας ἔχῃ ἥσον ἢ ἐς τετραχιχίλις τὴν  
 ἐπὶ ἡμέραν διὰ χῶρα. Βρεττανία δὲ ἐς τὴν Γαλλίαν τὰ ὀπίθεν, ἀ  
 δὲ πρὸς ὠκεανὸν τετραμμένα, Ἰσπανίας δηλοῦντι καὶ  
 Βρεττανίας πρὸς βορρᾶν ἄνεμον. Θέλη δὲ, ὅσα γὰνθρώ  
 πος εἶδναι, ἐς ὠκεανὸν τὴν πρὸς τῇ ἀρκτῷ τὰ ἰχάτα κῆ  
 ται. Ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἀμφὶ Βρεττανίαν καὶ Θέλιον, ἐν τοῖς  
 συμποδῶν μοι λόγοις ἐρρήθη. Βρεττανίαν δὲ τὴν νῦν ἔθνη  
 τρία πολυανδρωπότητα ἔχοντι, βασιλεῖς τε ἐῖς αὐτῶν  
 ἑκάστος ἐξέσκει, καὶ ὄνομα κῆται τοῖς ἔθνεσι τέττις Ἀγ  
 γλοι, Φερίστοις, καὶ τε οἱ νῦν ὁμώνυμοι Βερίστοις. Το  
 σαῦτη δὲ ἢ τῆς ἔθνων πολυανδρωπία φαίνεται ἔσθαι, ὥς  
 γὰρ πάντες κατὰ πολλὰς ἐνδὲν δὲ μεταντιστῶν  
 ζωγῶμαι καὶ παῖσιν, ἐῖς φερίστοις χορῶσι. Οἱ δὲ ἐνοικί  
 ζοντες ἐς γῆς τὴν σφαιρῆς καὶ ἐρημότεραν δηλοῦσαν ἔδω. Καὶ  
 ἐπεὶ αὐτῶν τὴν νῦν πρὸς ποιεῖν φαίνον. Ὡς ἀμείλην ἔ  
 πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν ὁ φερίστον βασιλεῖς ὅππῃ πρὸς τὴν  
 εἰς τὴν τῆς ἔθνων τινὰς παρὰ βασιλείαν Ἰσπανίαν ἐς Βιζαν  
 τινος εἰλας ἀνδρῶν, αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἀγγίλων ζωῶν  
 σι, φιλοτιμῶν, ὥς καὶ ἢ νῦν ἢ πρὸς αὐτῶν ἀρχι  
 ται. *The Isle of Brititia lyeth in this Ocean, not a  
 bove two bundred Stadia from the Shore, over a  
 gainst the Mouths of the Rhine, and in the midst  
 between Britain and Thule. For Britain lyeth  
 to the West, over against the furthest part of Spain,  
 distant from the Continent no less than four thou  
 sand Stadia; but Brititia lyeth behind those Coasts  
 of Gaul which are upon the Ocean, North from  
 Spain and Britain. And Thule (as far forth as  
 is yet known) is situate in the remote parts of the  
 Ocean Northwards. But I have already spoken of  
 Britain and Thule before. This Island Brititia three  
 most populous Nations do inhabit, which have every*

one their severall King to rule them; and these Nations be called Angili, Frisones, and (after the name of the very Island) Brittones. Now they seem to be so vast a multitude of people, that every year a great number of them, with their wives and children, flit from thence to the Franks; and they give them entertainment, and plant them in that part of their Countrey which seemeth most desert above the rest. And hereupon men say, they challenge to themselves the very Island. And truly not long since, when the King of the Franks sent certain of his people in Embassage to Constantinople to the Emperour Justinian, he sent withall some of the Angili, pretending ambitionly that this Island was under his Dominion.

Camd. in  
Anglo-Sax.

Had Mr. Camden seen this passage of Procopius entire, he had not then mistaken this Brittia for our Britain; but he had only the latter part of it transmitted to him by Francisus Pithæus, and was likewise in all probability misled by John Tzetzes, and his Brother Isaac; of whom the former in his Notes upon Hesiod, the other in his upon Lycophron, calls it *Βετλαρία* Britain, for Brittia, and both of them relate Poetical Fictions of dead mens Souls carried thither. This Island lay near Caligula's Watch-Tower, called Brittenburg, and Huis de Britten, but hath been long ago, with many others thereabouts, swallowed up by the Sea: unless we should rather think it to be *Valachria*, which Levinus Lemnius conjectureth to have taken its name from our *Welshmen*.

About this time Priscilian a Spaniard, of Noble Birth, revived the Heresie of the *Gnosticks*, where-



wherein he was countenanced by some Bishops, especially by *Instantius*, and *Salvianus*, (who laboured to make himself Bishop of *Abila*;) upon which a Council was assembled at *Eur-deaux*, from which the Heresiarch appealed to *Maximus*, by whom he was put to death, being also convicted of Sorcery and Obscenity; though *Martin* Bishop of *Tours* had interceded for the sparing of his life, desiring that he might be left to the Definitive Sentence of the Bishops, it being an unexampled hainous Encroachment, for a Secular Judge to determine Causes of the Church. Divers others suffered with him, and *Instantius* (whom the Council had declared unworthy of his Bishoprick) was banished with *Tiberianus* to the Isle of *Silly*.

In the year three hundred eighty seven, *Maximus* quarrels with *Valentinian* for molesting the Orthodox Bishops, and committing *Gaul* to the care of his Son *Flavius Victor*, whom he had lately declared *Augustus*, enters *Italy* with such terror, that the young Emperour, and his Mother *Justina*, were constrained to flee to *Theodosius* for succour. After whose flight his Enemy was received with all honour by the Cities of *Italy*; and *Africk* readily submitted to him, so that he was now sole Monarch of the Western Empire. But *Theodosius* first checking *Valentinian* for favouring *Auxentius* and the *Arians*, and laying down before him the justice of God's Judgments upon him, at last prepares to restore him, and levies a mighty Army, which he encreases with numerous Aids of *Goths*, *Hunnes*, and *Alans*. *Maximus* nothing daunted

daunted hereat, resolves to be on the assailing hand, and advancing into *Pannonia Superior*, takes in *Petovio*, (now *Petor* in *Stiria*) seated upon the River *Dravus*, and leaving in it a strong Garrison, marches to *Syfcia*, (now *Syseg* upon the River *Savus*, in *Windischland*,) and takes that too, meaning to make it the Seat of the War. And hearing that *Theodosius* intended to send *Valentinian* and his Mother by Sea into *Italy*, being now confident of his strength in field, he commands *Andragathius* (whom he had ordered to guard the *Alps*) to embarque his Forces, and intercept them, which yet he failed of performing, they being landed, and joyfully received by their friends before his coming. Yet he continued out at Sea, by reason of a report that *Theodosius* designed to follow them with his whole Army. In the meantime some of the Barbarous people who served under the Eastern Emperour, were by his Enemies bribed into a Conspiracy against him, which being discovered, they withdrew themselves, and fled towards *Macedon* to the Boggs and Lakes, but were found out by the Pursuers, and almost all of them put to the sword. Having thus prevented that danger, he marches up to *Syfcia* in *Pannonia*, where *Maximus* abode his coming; between whom was fought a cruel Battel, in which *Maximus* was overthrown with great slaughter, and forced to fly to *Petovio*, where his Brother *Marcellinus* meets him with brave Recruits. *Theodosius* follows, and fights another Battel with him there, where after a sharp contest he again defeats him, but  
night

*Latius Pa-  
catus in Pa-  
nig.*

night drawing on gave him opportunity to escape. The Conquerour pursues, and by the way receives into his service some Squadrons of his Enemies Forces which submitted to him. At his entrance into *Italy* he is triumphantly received by the Inhabitants and Soldiers of *Hemma*, (a City situated at the Foot of the *Alps*,) and passing forward sat down before *Aquileia*, whither *Maximus* was fled; who appearing too much dejected at the late change of his fortune, made his followers despair of all possibility of standing out. Whereupon to make their own peace, they seized him as he was dealing money to the Soldiers, and stripping him of his Imperial Robes delivered the City and him to *Theodorus*, in which extremity he recollected his Spirits, and behaved himself undauntedly before his Adversaries. But when the victorious Emperour discovered some inclinations to pity and commiseration of his condition, his Officers drew this unhappy Prince out of his sight, and three miles off from the City beheaded him. *Andragathius*, who was scouring the *Ionian* Sea with his Fleet, hearing of his Master's death, and knowing that he must now expect the utmost severity upon the Emperour *Gratian's* account, threw himself headlong into the Sea, and there perished. This Victory was thence forward, as *Præcipius* saith, celebrated by the *Romans* with an Anniversary Festival. *St. Ambrose* taxeth this *Maximus* of favouring the *Jews* too much, and saith of him, *Idcirco Syſcia & Petovione, atque ubique terrarum victus est*; Therefore was he overcome at Sy-

388.

Greg. T-  
ren.

scia and Petovio, and every where else. In the mean time Nannienus and Quintinus, whom he left in Gaul to assist his Son Victor, vanquished the Franks at a place called Carbonaria; after which Armorica was given to Conan, who had done good Service in the fight: whereupon he with a considerable number of his Britans, quitting Brittia, settles himself among the other Britans, who had been formerly planted there by Constantius and Constantine. The aforesaid victory so encouraged Quintinus, that he would fain have perswaded his companion to carry the War into their countrey, who warily refused, and returned to Mentz. But Quintinus resolute in his way, passes on by Nuys, and falls into the Ambushes which Ganebald, Marcomer and Sanno had laid for him, by whom he is soundly beaten, and Heraclius Tribune of the Jovij, and the greatest part of the Army cut off, the rest escaping by the benefit of the night and shelter of the Woods. But Arbogastes is now dispatched into Gaul by Valentinian, who vanquishes and takes Victor, and puts him to death, and places Carietto and Syrus in the rooms of Nannienus and Quintinus. This end had the Empire of Maximus, in the year three hundred eighty eight, when he had reigned six years, whom Sulpitius Severus, Orosius, and Bede, as firme to have been a worthy man, and fit to be Emperour, if he had attained it lawfully; and so this Island returned to the obedience of Rome.

Soon after this we find our Britans going in Pilgrimage to Palestine and Syria to visit Jerusalem,

alem, and *Simeon Stylites*; but others of them we meet with not so well employed. For now *Pelagius* contrives his Heresie, which some few years after he vents, with his two Disciples, *Celestius* an Irish Scot, and *Julianus* an Italian of *\* Polychron. Campania*. This *Pelagius* was a Britan, and as *lib. 4. c. 31.* *\* Ranulphus Cestrensis* and *† Joannes Tinmouthen-* *† Tiam. in* *vita Sancti* *Albani.* *su* say, was Abbot of *Bangor*; and some will have him to be called *Morgan* in his own country language, for *Morgan* in British signifies the same with *Pelagius*. His Heresie shrewdly disturbed the Church for many years, of which I shall say nothing here, because so many have written largely of it. *Chrysanthus*, the Son of a Bishop named *Martian*, governed Britain as Vicar at this time with great reputation, having formerly been a Consular Deputy of Italy under *Theodosius*, and was afterwards for his integrity, against his will, made Bishop of the *N vatian* Churches about *Constantinople*, and was so charitable, that of all Ecclesiastical Revenues and Profits he reserved nothing to himself but two loaves of Bread on the Lord's day.

In the year three hundred ninety three, the 393. Emperour *Theodosius* being then Consul with *Abundantius*, the Scots from the North-west, *Florent. 173* and the *Picts* from the North wasted this Isle *corn.* of Britain: and three years after, the Scots again joyning with the *Picts* invaded the Roman *Joannes Major. lib. 2. ca 9.* Province; to repress whom, *Stilico*, Guardian to the Emperour *Honorius*, sent over a Legion under the command of *Victorinus* of *Tolosa*, who drove them home, and new fortified the Wall, placing a Legion there against all occa-

sions. The *Scottish* Writers say that he went near to have reduced the *Picts* into absolute subjection. It should seem the *Saxons* also did then infest this Land, and were repulsed by him, from these words of *Claudian*, in which *Britain* is brought in speaking to *Stilico*.  
*claud. lib.*  
*2. de land.*  
*Stilic.*

*Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,  
 Munivit Stilico, totam quam Scotus Irenen  
 Movit, & infesto spumavit remige Tethys,  
 Illius effugium curis, ne bella timerem  
 Scotica, nec Pictum tremere, ne litoris tota  
 Prospicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.*

And me did *Stilico* protect, when I  
 Was like to perish by the cruelty  
 Of *Irish Scots*, and when the Sea abounded  
 With Rovers Ships, which all my Coasts sur-  
 rounded ;  
 His cares have brought to pass that *Scotch* in-  
 vasions  
 I dread not now, nor *Pictish* Depredations ;  
 Nor ken from far the *Saxons* come to spoil  
 On every turn of wind my plenteous Soil,

*Lib. 2. in* And in another place :  
*Entrop. Ex-*  
*nuch.*

—Domito quod Saxone Tethys  
 Mitior aut fractio secura Britannia Pictis.

*Britain* secur'd, and Seas much calmer  
 grown,  
 Since *Picts* and *Saxons* have been over-  
 thrown.

And

And in his *Epithalamium* to *Palladius* and *Celerina*, speaking of the Roman Forces, among the rest he mentions;

— *Quæ Saxona frangat*  
*Vel Scotum Legio.*—

The Legion which both *Scot* and *Saxon*  
awcs.

Where we see the Poet attributes to *Stilico* the performances of his Lieutenant, as formerly *Fronto* ascribed to the Emperour *Antoninus* the Exploits of his *Proprator* here. But about the year four hundred and two, *Alarick* the Goth made his first irruption into *Italy*, and besieged the Emperour *Honorius* in *Asta* of *Piedmont*, to whose relief the Roman Armies hastened from all parts, and among others *Victorinus* with his Legion; with whose help *Stilico* forced *Alarick* to raise his Siege, and overcoming him in two other Battels at *Pollentia* and *Verrona*, chased him out of the Countrey, though in the former he lost a great part of his Horse, together with their Commander, whose name was *Saul*. By the departure of *Victorinus* the *Britans* were again exposed to the fury of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who in the year four hundred and five, sorely infested them, as the *Annals* of *Connaught* report. And the year following, the *Vandals*, *Alans*, *Quades*, *Marcomanns*, *Herules*, *Turcilingi*, *Suevians*, *Saxons*, *Almans*, and *Burgundians*, breaking into *Gaul*, struck such a terrour into those Roman Forces which remained here in

402.

*Sigon. de*  
*Occid. Imp.*  
*lib. 10.*

403.

406.

407.

Lib. 1. de  
bello Vand.

*Britain*, that fearing lest the flame of their neighbours fire might flash out and catch hold of them, and despairing of Protection from *Honorius*, they in the year four hundred and seven, with the consent of the *Britans*, set up their Commander *Marcus* for Emperour; but soon after upon some dislike slew him, and in his room set up *Gratianus Municeps* a *British Roman*, who, as *Geoffrey of Monmouth* saith, overthrew the *Scots* and *Picts* in the time of *Maximus*; and probably some such success might create in him that insolent humour, which rendered him hateful to his Soldiers, who therefore deprived him of his Empire and life, when he had reigned four months. They then conferr the Sovereignty upon one *Constantine*, whose Name they deemed auspicious and an Ose of good luck, whom though some Writers speak contemptibly of, yet *Procopius* terms him *ex apud ardeas*, *A man not obscure, or ignoble*. *Geoffrey* makes him the Brother of *Aldroennus* the *British King* of *Armorica*, and saith, that he likewise defeated the *Scots* and *Picts*, and married a *Roman Lady* of Noble Bloud. His reign he places much later than in truth it was, (as he likewise doth the Reigns of his Sons, *Aurelian*, *Ambrose*, and the famous *Arthur*,) assigning contrary to all Chronology, ten years to his Government, between the refusal of *Armin* to help the *Britans*, and the entrance of the *English Saxons*; and makes his Son *Constans* to reign not with him, but after his death, telling strange stories of the murders of both these Princes by *Picts*. And *Heitor Boëtius* makes



two *Constantines* of this one, and hath a long Narration of the Battel between the later and the *Scotish King Dongard*, who yet was not born when *Constantine* died, nor had his Father *Fergusius* then any thing to do in *Britain*, as I shall shew hereafter. But leaving these Triflers to their Fables and falshood, I shall proceed to what I find in approved Historians.

*Constantine* being thus made Emperour, makes *Justinian* and *Neviogastes* Commanders *Zosim. lib. 6.* of the *Celtrick Bands*, and gathering all the Ro- *Sigon. de* *Occid. Im-* *per. lib. 10.* man Soldiers here that were fit for service, and all the strength of *Britan* that *Maximus* had left, transported them into *Gaul*, landing at *Bo-loign*, where he stayed some few dayes, and in that short space was so fortunate, as to draw all the *Roman Forces* as far as to the *Alps* to take part with him. *Limenius* Prefect of the *Prætorium*, and *Cariobandes* a great Commander, finding themselves unable to resist him, fled into *Italy*, from whence *Sarnus* is sent with an Army against him, by whom *Justinian* is vanquished and slain, with the loss of the greatest part of his Army; and *Neviogastes* treating of Articles of Agreement with him, was by him put to death, contrary to his Oath. After this he layes Siege to *Valentia*, whither *Constantine* was retreated as to a place of strength, expecting there the coming of his two Generals, *Edobichus* a *Frank*, and *Gerontius* a *Britan*. Upon whose approach *Sarnus* raises his Siege, seven dayes after his first sitting down before the Town; yet had much ado to escape out of the hands of those valiant and experienced Cap-  
M 4 tains,

tains, being fain to part with all the Spoil he had gotten in this War to the *Bacauda* or armed Rusticks, who met him at the *Alps*, to procure of them free passage into *Italy*. *Constantine* encouraged with this success builds Fortresses upon the *Alps*, as well *Cottia* and *Penina*, as those towards the Maritime Coasts, wherever there was any passage. The *Rhene*, which ever since *Julian's* time had been neglected, he fortified with a Garrison, and sent his Son *Constans* (whom of a *Winchester* Monk he had made *Cesar*) with an Army into *Spain* against *Didymius* and *Verenianus*, the Kinsmen of *Honorius*. In this Expedition *Constans* made *Terentius* General, and *Apollinaris* Prefect of the *Prætorium*. Against whom, *Didymius* and his Brother, with the *Lusitanian* Armies, made stout resistance, but finding themselves overpower'd, armed the Countrey people and Slaves against him, and brought him to hard straits; but notwithstanding all their brave endeavours, they were at last overcome, and taken Prisoners with their wives: upon which their Brothers, *Theodosius* and *Lagodius*, giving all for lost, quitted *Spain*, the former fleeing to *Honorius*, the other to the Eastern Emperour. *Constans* having thus reduced *Spain*, places the *Honoriaci*, and other *Celtick* Forces in Garrison upon the *Pyrenean* Hills, (though the *Spanish* Armies had desired that themselves and not Strangers might be entrusted to guard the Passages and Entrances into their own Countrey, as anciently they were,) and leaving the Furniture of his Court and his wife at *Saragosa*, and

Ge.

*Gerontius* to command in his absence, returns to his Father, carrying with him the two Captive Princes, whom *Constantine* forthwith commanded to be put to death. And now he sends an Ambassador to *Honorius*, requesting to be held excused for suffering the Purple to be forcibly put upon him by the Soldiers, who knowing nothing as yet of the death of his Kinsmen, in hopes of saving their lives sent him of free gift the Imperial Robe. To confirm this Agreement, and to excuse the deaths of *Didymius* and *Verenianus*, *Constantine* dispatches another Ambassador, named *Jovius*, who told the Emperour, that they were slain by the Soldiers, without the privity of *Constantine*, and against his will. But finding *Honorius* highly incensed at it, he advised him, that considering the present posture of Affairs, he should remit his anger against *Constantine* for what was past remedy, promising that if he would give him leave to repair to his Master, and inform him of the state of *Italy*, he would return to his assistance with the Forces of *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Britain*; and upon this assurance he was safely dismissed. For *Sulico's* design to make away the young *Theodorus*, and thereby to get the Eastern Empire for his Son *Eucherius*, being discovered, he was put to death by the command of *Honorius*; whereupon *Alarick* the Goth, who feared none but him, entered *Italy* again, which Expedition proved so much the more prosperous to him than the former, that he took and spoiled *Rome*, and many other Cities; so that the Emperour stood in great need of help against

gainst him. In *Gaul*, *Constantine*, holding his condition now secure, becomes supine and negligent, giving himself over to Gluttony and Belly-chear. His Son *Constans* he sends back into *Spain*, who taking with him one *Justus* to be General of his Army there, gave thereby such offence to *Gerontius*, that he set up one of his friends named *Maximus* for Emperour at *Tarracon*, and excited the *Vandals*, and other Barbarous people in *Gaul*, to break their league with *Constantine*, who was too weak for them in this conjuncture, the greatest part of his Forces being in *Spain*, and siding with his Enemies. This advantage was espyed and taken by the Nations beyond the *Rhine*, who hereupon cruelly afflicted several parts of *Gaul* with their incursions, and the Maritime Cities of *Britain* with their Piracies. Which when *Constantine* could not redress, the *Britans* addressed themselves to *Honorius*, and craved aid of him. But he having his hands full of the *Gothick* War, advises them to take courage, and defend themselves, and by his Letter acquits them of their subjection to the *Roman* Empire.

They therefore thus discharged, took Arms, and defended themselves as well as they could; whose example was quickly followed by the *Britans* of *Armorica*. At the same time the *Franks* crossing the *Rhine*, took the Imperial City of *Triers*, and the *Vandals*, *Sueves*, and *Alans* passed over the *Pirenean* Hills, and joining with the Forces which *Constans* had left there in Garrison, entred *Spain*. *Constantine* now declares his Son *Constans*, *Augustus* and Associate  
in

in the Empire, and displacing *Apollinaris* from his *Prætorian* Prefecture bestows it upon another. *Ellobichus* or *Allobichus*, a man of great power and trust with *Honorius*, upon some distaste, privily invites *Constantine* into *Italy*, who passing the *Alps* marched to *Verona*, and was ready to cross the *Po*, when news was brought him of the sudden death of *Ellobichus*, upon which he returned back to *Arles* where he kept his residence, having caused that City to be called after his own name *Constantina*, and ordained, that the Assemblies for Assizes of seven Provinces should be there held. *Honorius* being hereof advertised as he returned from a journey, immediately alighted to give God thanks for so great a deliverance from an unsuspected Domestick Conspiratour. And now he had leisure to think of revenge against *Constantine*, since his greatest Enemy *Alarick* King of the *Goths*, was also lately dead at *Consentia*. In the mean time *Gerontius* leaving *Maximus* in *Spain*, marches for *Gaul*; whereupon *Constantine* orders his Son *Constans* to stay at *Vienna*, while he sends *Edobichus* to the *Franks* and *Almans* for aid. But *Gerontius* takes *Vienna* by Assault, and kills *Constans*, and from thence conducts his Forces against *Constantine* himself, and layes Siege to *Arles*. Thither comes *Constantinus*, General for the Emperour *Honorius*, and sits down before the City too. At whose coming *Gerontius* finding that many of his Soldiers deserted him, and fearing a general Revolt in case of longer stay there, broke up his Leaguer, and hasted for *Spain* (with those  
that

that would follow him,) in such sort as little differed from plain flight. The remainder of his Army went over to *Constantius*, who hearing that *Edobichus* was advancing against him, sent his Lieutenant-General *Ulphilas*, and part of his Army before, with orders to conceal themselves in some convenient place; while their Enemy passed by; himself follows, marching directly against *Edobichus*, between whom was fought a cruel Battel: but in the end *Edobichus* being charged by *Constantius* before, and by *Ulphilas* behind, was with great slaughter defeated, and in this distress flees to an ancient friend of his named *Ecdicius*, whom he had many ways obliged formerly. *Ecdicius* receives him with a feigned kindness, and in the night cuts off his head, which he presents to *Constantius*, in hopes of being well rewarded for it. But when he would have stayed in the Camp, the worthy General commanded him to depart, as detesting the sight of him who had been perfidious to a deserving friend. This success so discouraged *Constantine*, that to save his life he turn'd Priest, when he had reigned four years; and so *Arles*, after a Siege of four months, was surrendred. *Constantine* being taken with his Son *Julian*, whom he had named *Nobilissimus*, was sent into *Italy*, and near the River *Mincius* beheaded by the order of *Honorius*, in the year four hundred and eleven.

411.

In the mean time *Jovinus*, who commanded in *Gaul* under *Constantine*, drawing together all the Forces of that Countrey, with strong supplies

plies of *Franks*, *Burgundians*, and *Alans*, instead of endeavouring the relief of his Master sets up for himself, and puts on the Imperial Robes at *Auverne*, which added to the dejection of the Besieged in *Arles*, and hastened their yielding.

In *Spain*, *Gerontius*, after his shameful return, grew into such contempt with the Soldiers, that they beset his house in the night, where, with the help of his friend *Alanus* and a few Servants, he defended himself stoutly, and slew above three hundred of them, and when his Darts and other weapons were spent, he might at last have escaped at a private door as his Servants did; but not enduring to leave his wife *Nonnichia*, whom he entirely loved, to the violence of enraged Mutineers, he first cut off the head of his dear friend *Alanus*, then of his own Wife *Nonnichia*, at the earnest entreaty of them both, who loved him so affectionately, that they would not survive him. Last of all, he turns his sword against himself, but missing the mortal place finishes his work with his Poniard, more fortunate in his friend than *Edobichus*, though less deserving it for his Disloyalty.

Of the death of this *Gerontius*, Mr. *Humfrey Lloyd* saith in his brief Commentaries, there were extant in his time very ancient *British* Rhymes, if he mistake him not for another *Gerontius* that was Prince of *Danmonia*, many years after this man's time.

Upon the surrendry of *Arles*, *Constantius* goes against *Jovinus*, whom he overcomes and drives

drives out of the country. In his room up starts his Brother *Sebastian*, whom *Constantius* soon defeated and slew, together with his *Complices*, *Salustius* and *Rusticus*. Next he conducts his Forces into *Spain* against *Maximus*, whom with like success he vanquishes and takes Prisoner; but after a short time dismisses him, as one who had not aspired to that usurpation through his own ambition, but was only made a Stake to the Politick ends of his Advancers.

*Procop. de bello Vand. lib. 1. Bed. lib. 1. cap. 11.*

418.

*Annal. Sax. & Aethelward. lib. 1.*

Those *Britans* that came over with *Constantine*, when the War was ended, never went home, but joyned themselves with their Brethren in *Armorica*: yet did not the Romans at all look after the recovery of *Britain*, as *Procopius* and *Bede* with others tell us, having still work enough nearer home. And for some time indeed the *Britans* defended themselves pretty well: but in the year four hundred and eighteen, their old Enemies assailed them so fiercely, doing so much mischief both by Sea and Land, and threatening more, that the residue of those *Romans* who had planted themselves here, thought it their wisest and safest course to remove into *Gaul*, hiding for hast under ground great part of their Treasure, which was never after found. *Gildas* styles this Invasion, which lasted some years, *A Trampling under foot*, a most cruell *Infestation and Depression*, and calls it the *First*, accounting all their former Hostilities as nothing in comparison of this, and those that ensued: the *Picts* he terms here a *Transmarine Nation*, because parted from the rest of  
Bri-



*Britain* in a manner, by two Armes of the Sea, now named the *Friths of Edenborough and Dunbritton*.

The *Britans* thus overpower'd and oppress'd, send Ambassadors to the Emperour *Honorius*, and humbly beseech him, with pittyous prayers and promises of perpetual Subjection and Loyal Obedience for the future, to succour them in this their distress: whereupon in the year four hundred twenty two, a Legion strongly provided for the War was by *Actius*, General of the Forces in *Gaul*, dispatched hither, who encountring with the Enemies, and killing a huge number of them, drove them out of the Province, and by so bloody a victory delivered their Friends and Subjects from imminent peril. Then they ordered them to build across the Island, between the aforesaid Friths of *Edenborough* and *Dunbritton*, from *Abercorne* to *Kirk Patrick*, as *Lollius* and *Ceraufius* had done before, a Wall, which being made with Garrisons of Soldiers, might be a terror to their Foes, and a safeguard to themselves. But the *Romans* being recalled to be employed against other Enemies, could not stay to see the work done; so that it being made without fit Directors by the common people and unreasonable Rout, not so much of Stone as of Turf, proved to little purpose. 422.

This year the two forementioned Usurpers, *Maximus* and *Jovinus*, going about to raise new Stirs with the assistance of the Barbarous Nations, were taken in *Spain* by *Constantinus* and *Boniface*, who sent them into *Italy*, where they

they served to adorn the Triumph of the Emperour *Honorius*.

About this time flourished two famous *British* Bishops, *Fastidius*, and *Ninianus*, of whom the former wrote to one *Fatalis* a worthy Book, concerning *Christian Life*, (as some Copies of *Gemadius* have it, or as others, concerning *Christian Faith*;) and another, of continuing in the state of *Widowhood*; the other converted the Southern *Picts*, inhabiting between *Forth* and *Grantz-bain*, and was the first Bishop of *Candida Cass*, (now *Whitberne* in *Galloway*;) where he built a Church of Stone, which, as *Joannes Tinmouthensis* saith, was the first Church of Stone in *Britain*; and in *Ireland* he founded a large Monastery at a place called *Cluayn Conner*, both he and his Brother *Plebeias* were Canonized for Saints.

425. In the year four hundred twenty five, the *Picts* and *Scots* knowing that the *Romans* were returned home, again invaded the *Britans*, breaking down the Rampire, and all other Fences, committing all sorts of cruelty, and sending out their Piratick Vessels robbed and ransacked their Coasts in a miserable manner. The *Britans* therefore again send suppliant Ambassadors to entreat the *Romans*, in meer commiseration of their case, and for their own Honour, once more to relieve them. Whereupon *Aetius*, by the Emperour *Valentinian's* command,
426. in the year four hundred twenty six, sends over another Legion under the conduct of *Gallio* of *Ravenna*, who forthwith marched against those spoiling Enemies, and giving them a notable

table Overthrow, chased them home with a terrible slaughter.

After this Exploit the *Romans* declare to the *Britans*, That the present condition of the Empire would not permit them to take any more such troublesome Journeys, and therefore they must resolve to defend themselves, and not be afraid of Nations no wayes more valiant than they, if by sloth and idleness they did not weaken themselves. So giving Manful Exhortations to a Fearful People, and teaching them to make and handle Arms, they together with the Inhabitants, at the common charge of all, and with the private additional helps of many, built a Wall of Stone from Sea to Sea, in the same place, where, as *Bede* and others say, *Severus* built his Wall; and on those Shores which used to be most infested with Pirats they erected Watch-Towers in divers places at convenient distances, and beyond the Wall they fortified up and down Stations for Soldiers as was done in *Severus* his time. And so the *Romans* (never to return again) bid adieu to the *Britans*; and the year following, *Gallio*, (who had done this Service,) *Mavortius*, and *Sinnox*, were sent into *Africk* against *Boniface*, in which War the two former lost their lives the same year by the treachery of their companion *Sinnox*, who himself received the just reward of a Traitor from the hands of *Boniface*, being by him put to death.

In the year four hundred twenty nine, *Florentius* and *Dionysius* being then Consuls, *Agri-*  
cola the Pelagian, the Son of *Severianus* a Pelagian

*Bed. lib. 1.  
cap. 12.*

427.

*Proff.  
429.*

*gian* Bishop, comes into *Britain*, and here diffuses the contagion of his pestilent opinion; against whom the *British* Clergy, more Pious than Learned in those calamitous times, knowing his Doctrine to be H:retical, and yet not able to confute him, crave aid of the *Gallick* Bishops, whom Pope *Celestine*, at the Suit of *Paladius* a Deacon of *Rome*, excites to help their *British* Brethren in this exigence. Whereupon a Council is assembled, wherein *German* Bishop of *Auxerre*, and *Lupus* Bishop of *Troyes*, men famous for their Learning and Sanctity, are assigned to the work. These crossing the Sea in the dead of Winter, had a very stormy passage, which was attributed to Evil Spirits, and at their arrival found a great deal of hurt had been done here in a short space. However by continual preaching, not only in Churches, but also in Streets and fields, and by Miracles accompanying their Doctrine, they confirmed many that wavered, regained others, and convening a Council at *Verulam* in the year four hundred and thirty, did there in publick Disputation put to silence their chief Adversaries. From thence the Bishops went for *Wales*, where, as *Nennius* saith, one *Benluc* King of *Powis*, infected (as it seems) with *Pelagianism*, and therefore refusing to entertain *German*, and hear his Preaching, was destroyed with his Palace by Lightning; and *Cadel* a Swineherd, who had lodged and treated the Bishop to his best ability, was therefore advanced to the Heaven-burnt Tyrant's Throne.

430.

In the year four hundred thirty one, being  
the

431.

the eighth year of *Theodosius*, reckoning from the death of his Uncle *Honorius*, the *Picts* and *Scots* understanding the resolution of the *Romans* to come back no more, assail the *Britans* again, and with greater confidence than ever before drive the dismayed Soldiers from their Stations, and seize into their hands all the Countrey which lay on that side of the Wall. There was placed along this Wall, upon an high Fort, a Garrison, consisting of such as lacked both Military skill and courage, who warding and watching there day and night, became lazy with doing nothing. The Enemies coming on, with their hooked weapons easily pulled down these unwarlike Wretches, and dashed them to the ground, and making a great Breach in the Wall, at a place thence called *Thirlwall*, (which is as much as a *Wall pierced through*;) they went forward taking several ways, and committing horrible spoils and bloody slaughters every where as they went. The *Picts* in their way meet with the *Saxons*; who were come upon the same design of spoil and slaughter; with them they joyn, and all together march into *Northwales*. The *Britans* had there an Army to oppose them, and hearing of their Enemies approach, applyed themselves to the two Bishops, bemoaning their past and present miseries to them, who bid them be of courage, and promised them their assistance. The decay of the State had wrought a strange decay of Religion, the greatest part of this Army was yet unbaptized; they therefore first list them under Christ's Banner by

the initiating Sacrament of Baptism, and then *German*, who in his younger dayes had been a Soldier, undertakes to be their General. It was then the time of Lent, and in the Camp there was a place set a part and drest up with Boughs for Easter-day. The Enemies judging the *Britans* more taken up with acts of Religion than the exercise of Arms, hasten against them after the Paschal Feast as to an assured victory. *German* draws up his Army in a valley compassed about with Hills, by which the Enemy was to pass, and having laid an Ambush in a convenient place, gives order that what word they heard him pronounce aloud, the same they should repeat with an universal Shout. The *Saxons* and *Picts* pass on securely, and *German* thrice aloud cries *Halleluiab*, which answered by the Soldiers with a sudden burst of clamour, is from the hills and valley redoubled, and presently they that were in Ambush shew themselves. The Enemies were hereat strangely astonished, and fearing that some unexpected Succours were come to the *Britans*, were seized with such a general consternation, that breaking their Ranks, and throwing down their Arms, they ran away in a miserable confusion, leaving their Pillage to the Pursuers, many of them in their hasty flight being drowned in the River. This victory was gained in *Flinthshire*, hard by a Town called by the *Welsh*, *Gudernuc*, by the *English*, *Mold*, and hence the place of Fight was named *Mses Garmon*, that is to say, *German's field*, near which runs the River *Alen*, wherein so many of the *Britans* were baptized,

asser. de  
primord.

baptized, and of the Enemies drowned. The same year the two Bishops returned home, having overcome both Spiritual and worldly Adversaries, and acted many memorable things here which we may read in *Constantius*, *Beda*, *Nennius*, and others. And this very year the forementioned *Palladius* was by Pope *Celestine* sent into *Ireland* to be Bishop of the *Scots* there, who had received the Christian Faith, and to spread Christianity in those parts; who took with him twelve of his Disciples; to four of whom, namely *Augustine*, *Benedict*, *Silvester*, and *Solonius*, he committed the care and charge of three Churches which he built in the Province of *Lemster*, whither he was come, after he had been with the *Scots* in *Ulster*. But *Nathus* the Son of *Garcon* King of *Lemster* opposing and disturbing him, and those wild people not willing to entertain his Doctrine, he departed thence into *Albania*, and spent some time in preaching to the *Picts*, among whom he died at *Fordon* in *Mernis*, where the common people call him *St. Pad*. *Antonius Possevinus* saith, he was a *Britan*, and we find the same of him in an old Marginal Note to *St. Patrick's* Charter (in *William of Malmesbury's* *M. S. History of the Antiquity of Glastonbury*, in the Library of *Trinity Colledge in Cambridge*.) speaking of *Celestine's* sending him to *Ireland*, *Eodem anno vel precedente misit idem Papa ad predicandum ibidem virum nomine Palladium, Britannicum genere, sed idem citò repatriavit sine effectu.* The same year, or the year before, the same Pope sent a man named *Palladius*, a *Britan* by Nation,

to preach there, but he soon returned without effect.

432.

*Prosper. contra  
Collat.  
cap. 41.*

Upon the death of *Palladius*, Pope *Celastine* sent over *Patrick*, in the year four hundred thirty two, to convert the *Irish*; and soon after himself dyed, of whose Endeavours for *Britain* and *Ireland*, *Prosper* gives this Testimony; *Nec sequi curâ ab hoc eodem morbo Britannias liberavit, quando quosdam inimicos gratia solum sue originis occupantes etiam ab illo secreto exclusit Occani, & ordinato Scotis Episcopo dum Romanam Insulam studet struere Catholicam, fecit etiam Barbaram Christianam.*

*Idacius &  
Marcellinus  
comes.*

The Emperess *Placidia*, Mother to the Emperour *Valentinian*, being reconciled to *Boniface*, resolved to make him *Magister Militum*, Chief Commander of the Forces of the Empire in the place of *Actius*, which yet she thought could not easily be done, while *Actius* continued in the head of the *Galick* Army; she therefore had contrived to have him elected Consul for this year with *Valerius*, and thereby drawing him to *Rome* to look after his Charge there, sends for *Boniface* out of *Africk*, and at his coming bestows upon him the Command she had designed for him. *Actius* not brooking to see himself so supplanted, and his utter Enemy put over his head, stood out in opposition with such of his friends and followers as he could get together, and came to a conflict with him; wherein these two famous Generals met, and fought hand to hand, and *Actius* with his Javelin gave *Boniface* his mortal wound, whereof he dyed about three months after, (charging his wife *Pelagia*, whom he left very rich,



rich, to accept of no other Husband but *Aetius*, as judging none but him a fit Match for his Relict.) *Aetius* himself received no hurt in this combat, yet loth to hazard his friends too far against the whole Army of *Italy*, retired, and dismissing them betook himself to a private life in the Countrey; but understanding that one who owed him an old grudge plotted to murder him, he privately speeded to *Rome*, and from thence by *Dalmatia* to *Pannonia*, then possessed by the *Hunnes*, with whose help he recovered the Emperour's favour and his former Command, displacing *Sebastian Boniface's* Son-in-Law who then held it, and being advanced to the Dignity of a *Patrician* returned into *Gaul*.

The *Britans* did not make a right improvement of *German's* victory, but lost both Courage and Virtue when they lost the sight of the two Bishops, relapsing to their old courses of Debauchery and Dissension, being, as *Gildas* describes them, as eager and prompt to Civil Broils, as they were backward and heartless against Foreigners. This encouraged their Enemies to prosecute the War more furiously, in which after some variable successes, they so prevailed at length, that they forced the *Britans* in many places to quit their Towns and Cities, and flee to the Woods, not daring to till their Grounds, because they durst not hope to reap; and then arose a cruel Famine (both here and in divers other parts of *Europe*) so that these people had nothing to keep them alive, but what they got by robbing one another, and by Hunting.

De Gest.  
Scot. lib. 2.  
esp. 1.

And here, because *John Maior* and others wonder, that the *Britans* should be unable to deal with the *Picts* and *Scots*, it will not be amiss to consider the sundry Drainings and numerous Levies made of them, for the service of the Emperours in their Wars abroad. Learned *Camden* hath observed out of Ancient Inscriptions, and the Book called *Notitia Provinciarum*, That these Companies underwritten served the *Romans* in their Wars, and were here and there dispersed over their Provinces, which also were from time to time evermore supplied out of *Britain*: *Ala Britannica Millaria*, *Ala quarta Britonum in Ægypto*, *Cobors prima Ælia Britonum*, *Cobors tertia Britonum*, *Cobors septima Britonum*, *Cobors vigesima sexta Britonum in Armeniâ*, *Britanniciani sub magistro peditum*, *Invidi Juniores Britanniciani*, & *Exculeatores Jun*: *Britan*: *inter auxilia Palatina*, *Britones cum magistro Equitum Galliarum*, *Invidi Juniores Britones intra Hispanias*, *Britones Seniores in Ilyrica*; besides, the several forementioned Colonies transported by *Constantius Cblorus*, *Constantine the Great*, *Maximus*, and the Last *Constantine*, who settled in *Armorica*, and are by *Procopius* called *Arboricans* for *Armoricans*, and are commended by him and *Zosimus* for valiantly asserting and maintaining their Liberty, when the rest of *Gaul* was overrun by Barbarians. Nor were the Provincials only thus exhausted, but sometimes too the Northern *Britans* were drawn into the Roman Service. For among the *Palatine Aids* within *Gaul*, were reckoned *Attecotti juniores Galicani*,  
and

and *Attecotti Honoriani seniores*; and within Italy, *Attecotti Honoriani juniores*. Which people so weakning themselves to pleasure the Emperours, became an easier prey to the intruding *Scots*,

It appears then, that the loss of this Island was a great damage to the *Romans*, who bore sway here above four hundred and sixty years, from *Julius Caesar's* Conquest to the last *Constantine*, and so highly esteemed, that they called it the *Roman Isle*, and *Romania*, and the *Roman* Language was grown so familiar among them, that *Gildas* calls the *Latin* Tongue his own Language. In all which time the *Britans* had Kings of their own, reigning in some part of the Land, which no other *European* Province of the Empire had. And this may be further said for the credit of our *Britans*, That when the Barbarous Nations like an inundation broke into the *Roman* Empire, all the other Provinces never endeavoured to assert, in the way of war or opposition, either their ancient reputation, or their Native Liberties, but suffered themselves to be won, lost, fought for, and again recovered by their quarrelsome Masters, as if they had no Title to their own Countrey, but were born to follow the fortunes of all Pretenders: only this people stood up for themselves, and when stored with a new stock of vigorous Youth, contested bravely, not only with the *Picts* and *Scots*, but with the *Saxons* too, though much more potent Enemies. But at this time, as I said, the *Britans* were in a very low condition, which *William*  
of

Lib. 1. de  
Reg.

of Malmesbury, having spoken of *Maximus* and *Constantine*, thus describes. *When the Tyrants had left none in the Countrey but half Barbarians, none in the Cities and Towns but such as wholly gave themselves to Belly-cheer, Britain destitute of all Protection by her vigorous young men, bereaved of all exercise and practise of good Arts, became exposed for a long time to the greedy and gaping jaws of the bordering Nations.*

446.

*Actius* was at this time Captain General of the Forces of the Empire, and Consul the third time with *Symmachus*, in the year four hundred forty six, to whom the Distressed *Britans* send their Ambassadors with a piteous mournful Letter, superscribed, *To Actius thrice Consul, the Groans of the Britans*: and after a few words, thus: "The Barbarians drive us to the Sea, the Sea puts us back to the Barbarians, between these two sorts of Death we either have our Throats cut, or are drowned. The Brave *Roman* affords them pity, but can spare no Succours, not daring to diminish his Forces, because *Attila* the *Hunne*, that Scourge and Terrour of the World, then threatened the Empire with a terrible Invasion.

The *Britans* therefore thus disappointed of their last hopes, oppressed with War and Famine, were many of them fain to yield themselves Slaves to the raging Foes, meerly to get some food, were it never so little, to comfort and refresh their poor hungry Souls. But there were some Nobler Spirits left, who betaking themselves to the Mountains, Grots, and desert woody Forrests, made from thence a worthy resistance.

resistance. Some fortunate Successes brought them more companions, so that having their numbers pretty well increased, with such as meer Despair made valiant, they adventured to fight their Enemies in plain field, and giving them sundry overthrows chased them out of the Country.

Having thus happily disburthened the Land of those Spoilers, they enter into consultation about preserving it for the future; and knowing that it would not be long before their Enemies returned again, they resolved to choose among themselves one supreme King for management of their succeeding Affairs both military and civil, to whom all the other Roytelets should be subordinate. Hereupon they elect *Vortigern* (Prince of *Ervas*.) not the best but the greatest man among them, one whose vices were in some sort compensated by the virtues of his Sons, who in all probability were the chief Instruments of their so late Deliverance. By this surcease of Hostility the desolate peoples sore of Famine was perfectly healed, and in the stead of it there ensued in the year four hundred forty seven such a fertility, and abundant plenty, as had never been remembered in any age before, which was abused to all kinds of riot and luxury, which was attended with exorbitant licentiousness, and all manner of vice, not only among the Laity, but among many of the Clergy too. And to fill up the measure of their Guilt, *Pelagianisme* enters upon the Stage again, to repell which, those of the *British* Clergy, who retained their integrity  
and

448.

and care of the Church, once more implored Bishop *German's* help, who (though *Lupus* was yet alive, and lived long after,) taking with him *Severus* Bishop of *Triers*, a man eminent for his piety, who had been *Lupus* his Disciple, came over hither in the year for hundred forty eight, and assembling a Council in *Siluria*, there confuted the Heretical Teachers, who were straight adjudged to Banishment, and delivered up into the hands of *German*. In the next place he sharply reprov'd *Vortigern* for his incestuous marriage with his own Daughter, by whom he had a Son named *Faufus*, whom the impudent Mother her self was not ashamed to present to the grave Bishop, in the face of the whole Convention. *Vortigern* taking offence at the Bishop's plain dealing with him, left the Council in a rage, having let flee slanderous speeches against that holy man; but his Eldest Son *Vortimer*, a Prince of another temper, stay'd behind, and gave the Land for ever to *German*, wherein he had suffered so reproachful an abuse; whereupon that part of the countrey was named *Guarthenion*, which in *English* signifies, *A Slander justly retorted*: and retorted it was, for here was the Tyrant for his Enormities Excommunicated. The place is now called *Guarthrenion*, in *Radnorshire*. In this Council it is said, that the Son of one *Elaphius*, who was seized with a strange lameness in the very flower of his youth, was miraculously cured and restored to the use of his limbs by *German*; who taking with him the forementioned *Pelagian* Sticklers returned into *Gaul*, and there

there disposed of them in such place where they could not infect others, and were themselves under cure of better instruction. At his return the *Armorican Britans* made an address to him upon this occasion. The *Britans*, as I said before, were settled in *Armorica*, whereof they possessed the greater part, the rest lying to the River *Loire*, being still held by the *Romans*, and a little before this time governed by one *Exuperantius*: at first they lived under the government of the Empire, though *Conan Meriadec*, and his Son *Grallon*, did by permission carry some shew of Authority among them. But in the last *Constantine's* time, they, as I said before, cast off all subjection to the *Romans*, and *Salomon*, *Conan's* Grandson, governed them as an absolute King. *Actius*, desirous to reduce them, employes *Eucharicus* King of the *Almans* against them, whereupon they request *German* to mediate for them, and procure a peace; which he undertakes, and treats with *Eucharicus*, who refers the matter to *Actius*, and *Actius* to the Emperour *Valentinian*, then residing at *Ravenna*. The good Bishop, though very aged, takes a journey thither, where he is honourably received by the Emperour and his Mother *Placidia*, and had certainly prevailed in his suit, if the *Armoricans* had not upon some occasion or advantage raised new stirr, and thereby made the difference wider. Here *German* dies, and his body being embalmed, was with a noble Attendance carried back into *Gaul*, and with great solemnity enterred at *Auxerre*.

In the mean time the *Britans* here proceeding

ing in their courses of Impiety, are allarmed with a dreadful report of their old Enemies coming on afresh with full purpose to seize and possess the whole Island from one end to the other. And to add to the terrour, at the same time the Pestilence breaks out so violently, and destroys such multitudes, that there were scarcely enough living left to bury the dead. All this while King *Vortigern* (whom *Blandus* calls *Vertigerius*; *Paulus Diaconus*, *Vertegernus*; *Pomponius Latus*, and *Stephanus Pighius*, *Vertigomarus*; and *Wernerus Laerius*, *Vortigonus*,) lay buried in voluptuousness and sensuality, till at length excited by the peoples clamours, he summons a Council, by whose advice this *Proud unlucky Tyrant* (as *Gildas* terms him) resolves upon a desperate Remedy for a desperate Disease; and decrees, That the *English Saxons* shall be invited to accept of Seats in some part of the Island, and to fight for them; which made *Gildas* cry out: *Oh the most palpable darkness of their Senses! Oh desperate and blockish dulness of their Minds! Those whom in their absence they dreaded more than Death it self, were now freely and willingly invited to inhabit with them under the roof (as I may call it) of one self same House, by the foolish Princes of Tanios, giving indiscreet counsel unto Pharaoh!* Yet there are some, who took upon this Design as not so very unpolitick, however it proved unsuccessful, since by this means at one time the Northern Enemies might be kept out, and the *British* Shores eased of the *Saxons* frequent depredations, and preserved from the inroads of others of the same country



trety of *Germany*, and the same Piratick Trade. Besides which, *Vortigern* might have another reason in reference to his own particular, namely, that he might be sure of their assistance, in case the *Britans* at any time disliking his Government, should go about to bring in and enthroned *Aurelianus Ambrosius*, *Constantine's* Son, then living with great reputation in *Armorica*, of whom (as *Nennius* saith) he stood in continual fear.

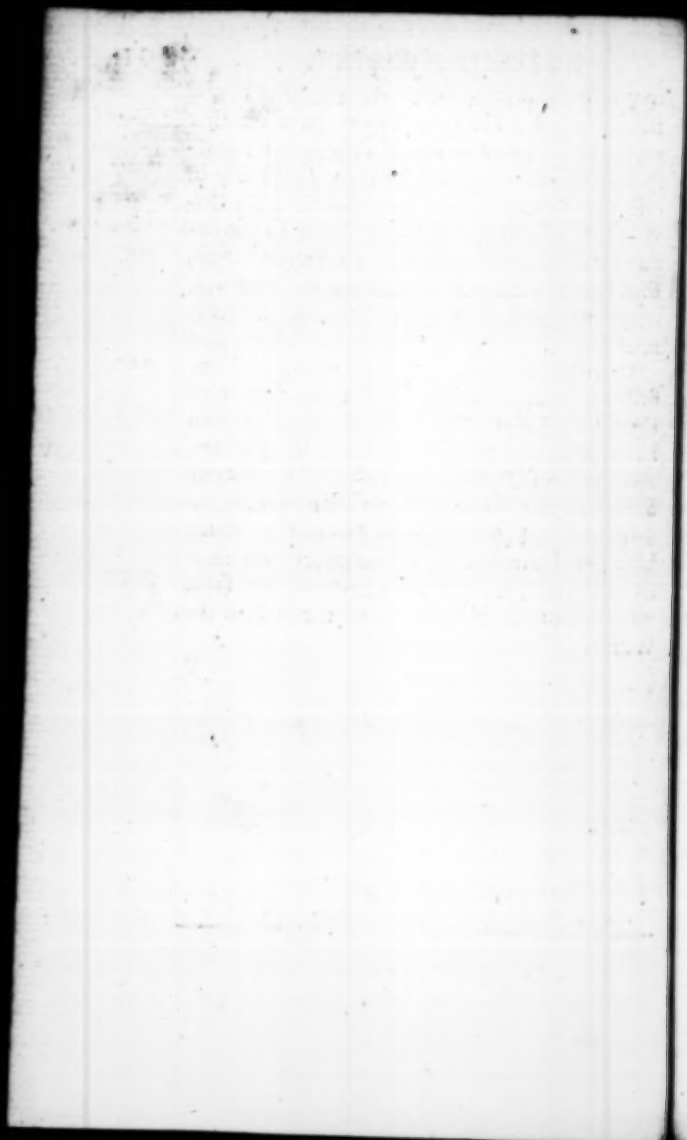
Upon this invitation, in the year four hundred forty nine, which was the fourth year of *Vortigern's* Reign, *Theodosius* the younger and *Valentinian* the third being then Emperours, *Asterius* and *Protogenes* Consuls, the *English Saxons* entred this Land, who laid the Foundation of the Famous *English* Monarchy, which hath here flourished by God's mercy ever since its first erecting, and may, I trust, by the same mercy continue flourishing to the end of the World.

449.

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FINIS.

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The Kings of the Britains, from *Beli Maur* to *Vortigern*.

**B**eli Maur.  
*Immanuence Lbud.*  
*Caswallan.*  
*Teneufan.*  
*Cunobeline.*  
*Guiderius Togodumnus.*  
*Caradoc.*  
*Arviragus Venutius.*  
*Marius, or Meurig.*  
*Coel.*  
*Llys Lever Maur.*  
*Fulgen.*  
*Argetocox.*  
*Coel.*  
*Traberne.*  
*Eulbas.*  
*Deonot, Father to Ursula.*  
*Cunedu, Father to Gwen*  
*the Mother of Igren, Ar-*  
*thur's Mother.*  
*Vortigern.*

Archbishops of York.

**F**aganus.  
*Theodosius.*  
*Socrates.*

Roman Governours of Britain, and Usurpers.

**A**ulus Plantius.  
*Ostorius Scapula.*  
*Avitus Didius Gallus.*  
*Veranius.*  
*Paulinus Suetonius.*  
*Petronius Turpiliannus.*  
*Trebellius Maximus.*  
*Veilius Bolanus.*  
*Petilius Cerealis.*  
*Julius Frontinus.*  
*Julius Agricola.*  
*Salustius Lucullus.*  
*Cnaeus Trebellius.*  
*Julius Severus.*  
*Priscus Licinius.*  
*Lollius Urbicus.*  
*Calpurnius Agricola.*  
*Ulpianus Marcellus.*  
*Helvius Pertinax.*  
*Clodius Albinus, Usurper.*  
*Virius Lupus.*  
*Novius Philippus.*  
*Posthumus, Usurper.*  
*Lollianus, Usurper.*  
*Vitorinus, Usurper.*  
*Marius, Usurper.*  
*Tetricus, Usurper.*

O

Ebo-

Eborius.  
 Fastidius.  
 Samson.  
 Piramus.  
 Thadiocur.

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Archbishops of London.

**T**Heon.  
 Elvan.  
 Cadoc, or Cador.  
 Owen.  
 Conan.  
 Paludius, or Palladius.  
 Stephen.  
 Angulus.  
 • Ilutus, or Restitutus.  
 Thedwin.  
 Thedred.  
 Hilary.  
 Guiseline, or Gosseline.  
 Vodine.  
 Theon.

Bonofus and Proculus, U-  
 surpers.  
 Cl. Cornelius Lelianus, U-  
 surper.  
 Caius Carausius, Usurper.  
 Caius Allectus, Usurper.  
 M. Aurelius Asclepiodotus,  
 Pacatianus.  
 Gracianus Furrarius.  
 Martinus.  
 Lupicinus.  
 Alypius.  
 Nectaridius and Bulcoba-  
 des.  
 Severus.  
 Jovinus.  
 Theodosius.  
 Civilis and Dulcitius.  
 Fraomarius.  
 Maximus, Usurper.  
 Chrysanthus.  
 Victorinus.  
 Marcus, Usurper.  
 Gratianus Municeps, Usur-  
 per.  
 Constantine and Constans,  
 Usurpers.  
 Gallie of Ravenna.

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The *Angles* were a Tribe of the *Suevians*, and both *Suevians* and *Saxons* were the Offspring of the *Syebi* and *Safones* in *Asia*, and came into *Europe* together, being of the same *Gomerian* Original with the *Cimbrians*.

### Kings of the Saxons;

**S**Tresaus.  
 Bedwig;  
 Guala.  
 Hadra.  
 Itermon;  
 Heremod.  
 Skeph reigned in *Sleswick*;  
 Skeld.  
 Bevin.  
 Tetmas.  
 Geta went to *Asgard*.

### In *Asgard*.

Gadulph, Son to Geta.  
 Finne.  
 Fridulph.  
 Frelaph.  
 Fridwald.

### In *Germany*:

Henry.  
 Sifrid.

*Woden*, Son to *Fridwald* returned into *Germany*.

*Weldeg* and his Brethren, with *Sirick* and his Sons, *Hunding* and *Gelder*.

*Anonymous*, contemporary  
with *Wermund* King of  
the *Danes*.

*Gelder*, contemporary with  
*Tordo* King of *Sweden*,  
and *Dan* the third King  
of *Denmark*,

*Artrick*,

*Ansenrick*,

*Wilkin* the I.

*Swerting* and *Hanef*.

*Swerting* the II.

*Wilkin* the II.

*Wuikind*.

*Wilkin* the III. with his  
Brother *Sigar*.

*Marbod*.

*Bodo*.

*Veila*,

*Vita*,

*Witigils*.

*Hengist*.

Kings of the *Suevians*, before the departure  
of the *Angles* from them to the *Saxons*.

**A** *Nonymus*, contempo-  
rary with *Metellus*  
*Celer*.

*Arionistus*, or *Ernest*.

*Nasua* and *Cimberius*.

*Maroboduus*.

*Vannius*.

*Vangio* and *Sido*.

*Italicus* and *Sido*.

## Kings of the PICTS.

THE *Picts* and *Scots* were *Gothick Nations*, of the same *Gomerian* Original with the *Cimbrians*, and came from *Scandia*, which is also called *Scythia Germanica*. But in regard our *British Histories* have hitherto been too deficient concerning the *Pictish Kings*, I shall here exhibit a Catalogue of them out of *John Fordon's M.S. Scotichronicon*, and *Hector Boethius*.

<i>Cruithhe Camelon</i> reigned ann.	50.	
<i>Ghede</i>	}	100
<i>Ghede II. Heft.</i>		
<i>Chrine. Heft.</i>		
<i>Tharan.</i>	}	150.
<i>Ghede III.</i>		
<i>Duchil.</i>		40.
<i>Dinorth Tisy.</i>		20.
<i>Duor Deghel.</i>		20.
<i>Decok Heth.</i>		60.
<i>Congust.</i>		20.
<i>Caranath Creth.</i>		40.
<i>Garnard Bolg.</i>		9.

<i>Wipopneth</i> , whom <i>Hector</i> calls <i>Unipanus</i> .	30.
<i>Blarchassereth</i> .	17.
<i>Phiathus albus</i> .	
<i>Thalarg Amfrud</i> .	16.
<i>Canatamel</i> .	6.
<i>Dongard Nethles</i> .	1.
<i>Feredeth Finyel</i> .	
<i>Garnard Dives</i> .	
<i>Nectan II. Helt.</i>	60.
<i>Nectan II. Helt.</i>	
<i>Hungurst</i> , Son of <i>Fergus</i> .	40.
In his time <i>Regulus</i> brought <i>St. Andrew's Relicks</i> into <i>Albania</i> .	
<i>Thalarg</i> , Son of <i>Keother</i> .	24
<i>Durst</i> (alias <i>Nectan</i> ) Son of <i>Irby</i> .	48.
In his time <i>Palladius</i> taught in <i>Ireland</i> and <i>Albania</i> .	
<i>Thalarg</i> , Son of <i>Amyle</i> .	1.
<i>Nectan Chaltamoth</i> .	10.
<i>Durst Germerth</i> , Son of <i>Ethrede</i> .	38.
<i>Galan</i> .	15.
<i>Durst</i> , Son of <i>Gigurun</i> .	5.
<i>Durst</i> , Son of <i>Ethrede</i> .	8.
<i>Durst</i> , Son of <i>Gigurun</i> , ag.	4.
<i>Garnard</i> , Son of <i>Gigurun</i> .	6.
<i>Kelturan</i> , Son of <i>Garnard</i> .	6.
<i>Thalarg</i> , Son of <i>Mordeleth</i> .	11.
<i>Durst</i> , Son of <i>Mometh</i> .	1.
<i>Thalagath</i> .	4.



<i>Brude</i> , Son of <i>Meilothon</i> .	19.
In his time <i>Columba</i> came from <i>Ireland</i> to <i>Albania</i> .	
<i>Garnard</i> , Son of <i>Dompnach</i> .	20
He built the Church of <i>Abernethy</i> .	
<i>Neētan</i> , Son of <i>Irban</i> .	11.
<i>Kenel</i> , Son of <i>Luchren</i> .	14.
<i>Neētan</i> , Son of <i>Fode</i> .	6.
<i>Brude</i> , Son of <i>Fathna</i> .	5.
<i>Thalarg</i> , Son of <i>Farthard</i> .	11.
<i>Thalargan</i> , Son of <i>Amfrud</i> .	4
<i>Garnard</i> , Son of <i>Dompnal</i> .	5.
<i>Durst</i> , Brother to <i>Garnard</i> .	6.
<i>Brude</i> , Son of <i>Bridebile</i> .	11.
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<i>Garnard</i> , Son of <i>Feredeth</i> .	14.
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<i>Oengussa</i> , Son of <i>Fergus</i> .	16.
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<i>Thalarg</i> , Son of <i>Drusken</i> .	4.
<i>Cenegus</i> , Son of <i>Thalarg</i> .	6.
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<i>Feredeth</i> , Son of <i>Badoc</i> .	3.
<i>Brude</i> , Son of <i>Feredeth</i> . One Month.	
<i>Kened</i> , Son of <i>Feredeth</i> .	1.
<i>Brude</i> , Son of <i>Fethel</i> .	2.
<i>Drusken</i> , Son of <i>Feredeth</i> .	3.

Five of these Kings are omitted in *Fordon's Scotichronicon*, viz. *Ghede* the second, *Chrine*, and *Ghede* the third; and the two *Neitan's* between *Garnard* and *Hungurft*; but they are here supplied out of *Hector Boetius*. I confess it is to be feared, that in this Catalogue there may be some mistake, either in the computation of years, or the order of succession. And therefore I could heartily wish, that some Ingenious Lover of Antiquity could produce some more perfect and exact List of these Kings, than this which I have faithfully transcribed out of the forementioned Author.

The

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